Ten Cents a Copy

Two Dollars a Year

Lincoln, Mr. 288, 292, 297, 301, 305, 309, 315, 331.

The Independent

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE

FOUNDED IN 1848

February 11, 1909

SURVEY OF THE WORLD

California's Bills Against the Japanese—Sharp Resolutions in the Nevada Legislature—Panama Canal Plans Approved—Governor Haskell Indicted—Census Bill Vetoed—The Englishman's Home—Proposed Settlement of the Turco-Bulgarian Difficulty—Floods in Germany—Mohammedans in India

The Mystery of Lincoln . . . . . ROBERT E. KNOWLES
February (Poems) . . . . CLARESSA TOWNSEND BALDWIN
Recollections of Abraham Lincoln . . . HENRY C. BOWEN
An Unpublished Lincoln Letter . . . . . HENRY OLDYS
Lincoln and Labor . . . . . W. J. GHENT
Lincoln in the Hearts of the People . . BENJAMIN CHAPIN
Salutation (Poem) . . . . . RUTH STERRY
The Lincoln Illinois Country . . . DANIEL KILHAM DODGE
The Shepherd (Poem) . . . . . CLINTON SCOLLARD
Memorable Words of Abraham Lincoln . —
The Fleet is Coming Home (Poem) . .
SAMANTHA WHIPPLE SHOUP
Darwinism Fifty Years After . . DAVID STARR JORDAN

EDITORIALS
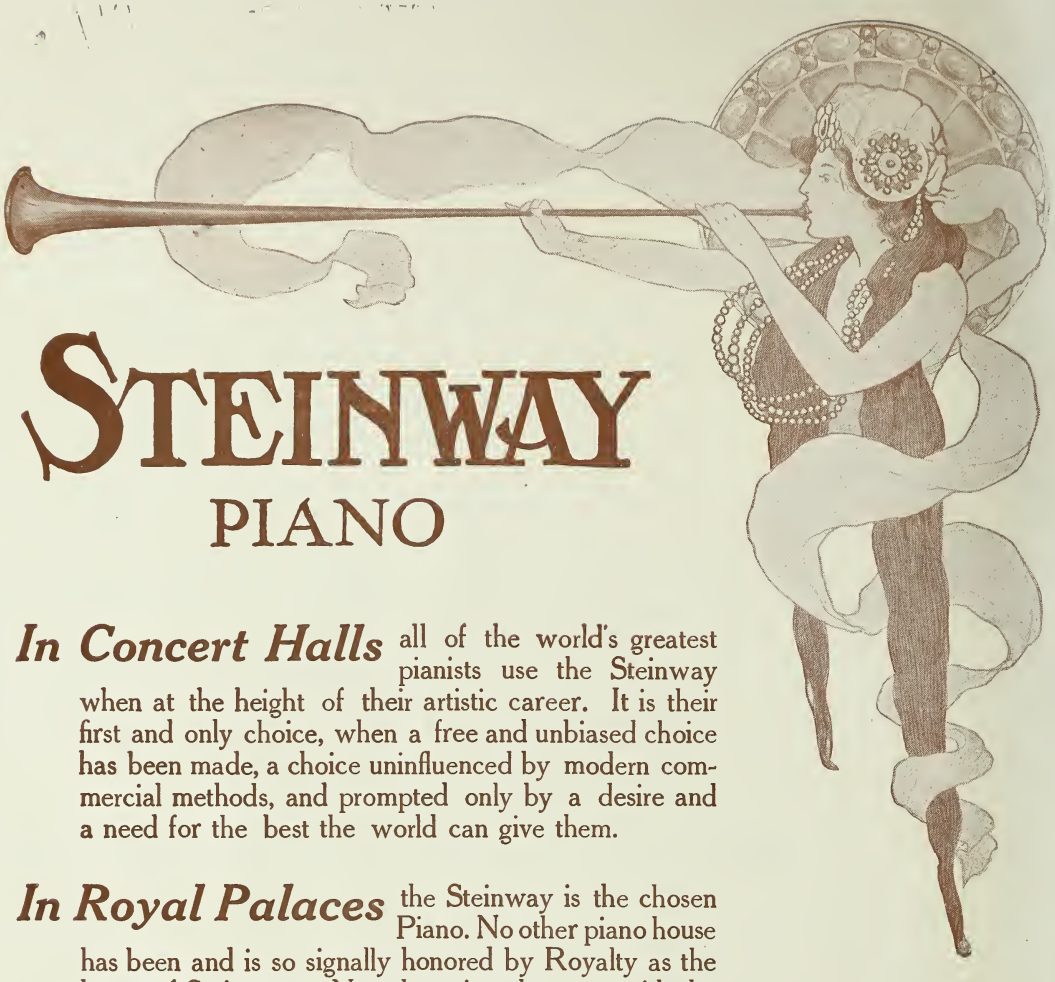
Generalizing the Boys
The Inferiority of the Caucasian Race
Mr. Stead's Evidence
The Bantam State
The Children's Bureau
A Suffrage Song
The Navy League

BOOK REVIEWS

Chinese Life
Christian Movement in Japan
Drugging a Nation
Carnegie's Problems of Today
New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia
Race Adjustment

Insurance, Financial, Etc.

130 Fulton Street, New York



STEINWAY
PIANO

In Concert Halls all of the world's greatest pianists use the Steinway when at the height of their artistic career. It is their first and only choice, when a free and unbiased choice has been made, a choice uninfluenced by modern commercial methods, and prompted only by a desire and a need for the best the world can give them.

In Royal Palaces the Steinway is the chosen Piano. No other piano house has been and is so signally honored by Royalty as the house of Steinway. No other piano has met with the approval that has been accorded the Steinway by the royal and imperial houses of the old world.

In Private Homes the Steinway piano is the choice of the cognoscenti the world over, treasured as one of the most precious Household Gods, a necessary essential of the refined home. Its very possession puts the seal of supreme approval upon the musical taste of its owner, for it denotes the highest degree of culture and musical education.

Steinway Pianos can be bought of any authorized Steinway dealer at New York prices, with cost of transportation added. Illustrated catalogue and prices sent on request and mention of this magazine.

MINIATURE GRAND
EBONIZED CASE
PRICE $800



STEINWAY & SONS,
Steinway Hall,
107 and 109 East 14th St., New York
Subway Express Station at the Door.

NOW READY *THE LATEST AND BEST*

DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE

COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME

EDITED BY

JAMES HASTINGS, D. D.

With the co-operation of John A. Selbie, D.D., and with the assistance of John C. Lambert, D.D., and of Shailer Mathews, D.D., Professor of Theology and Dean of the Divinity School in the University of Chicago

This is the one book of reference which no student of the Bible can dispense with. It gives an account of all the contents of the Bible. It is not based upon any other dictionary. Every article has been written especially for this work. It is the most valuable contribution in one volume to the understanding of the Bible. It contains a wealth of information which cannot be had elsewhere except in works covering many volumes. It will be for years to come the standard one-volume Bible Dictionary.

Over 1,000 pages—Bound in Cloth **Price $5.00 net**

Specimen pages and descriptive circular sent free on request

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SON'S

WHITNEY'S LIFE OF LINCOLN

A New Complete, Compact and Inexpensive Life in Two Volumes by Henry C. Whitney

Vol. I—Lincoln the Citizen

Vol. II—Lincoln the President

The Record Herald says: "His (Whitney's) writing is clear, judicial, authentic and readable; the work presents a large mass of material well arranged and indexed."

The Providence Journal writes: "The book is one which no student of the life of Lincoln can do without. It is on the whole a more useful life than Herndon's."

Each 500 pages, boxed.
Two volumes, $2.50. Carriage extra.
Two portraits.

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO.
Union Square, New York

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

The AUTOBIOGRAPHY of Abraham Lincoln—his own life in his own words—containing three Autobiographical Sketches, his famous "House Divided Against Itself" speech, and Frontispiece Portrait engraved on wood by Timothy Cole. 66 pp., 16mo., cloth, postpaid 50 cents.

An ANTHOLOGY of the Epigrams and Sayings of Abraham Lincoln—every phase of his character shown in his own phrases—collected from his writings and speeches, with a Frontispiece. 64 pp., 8vo., cloth, postpaid 75 cents.

The COMPLETE WORKS of Abraham Lincoln, edited by John G. Nicolay and John Hay. The authorized and only complete edition. Descriptive literature sent on request.

LINCOLN PORTRAITS suitable for framing, Fac-Simile of Celebrated Letters and Documents, Extra Illustrations, etc. Send for circular.

TANDY-THOMAS COMPANY
R609—38 E. 21st Street. New York.



DAGUERREOTYPES

and other old pictures

REPRODUCED and ENLARGED

by a new method which preserves all the quaintness and charm of the original and adds the modern style of finish, thus producing wonderfully artistic and picturesque effects. We also restore Daguerreotypes to their original clearness.

HOLLINGER & CO., - 582 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City

15 CENTS trial 13 wks. In this illustrated national weekly all the important news of the world is stated clearly, fairly and briefly, for busy readers. Many special features of great interest. It is sincere, reliable, entertaining —THE paper for the home. **$1** year; takes place of **$3** to **$4** papers. Try it **13** weeks for **15c. Pathfinder, Wash., D. C.**

The Pathfinder $1 A YEAR EVERY WEEK THE NATIONAL NEWS REVIEW.

Books

Catalogues of rare and theological books sent gratis to any who apply. Mention specialty.

W. F. STOWE,
167 Clinton Ave., Kingston, N. Y.



WHY NOT BE AN ARTIST?

Our graduates are filling **High Salaried Positions.** Good artists

EARN $25 TO $100 PER WEEK

and upwards, in easy fascinating work. Our courses of **Personal Home Instruction** by correspondence, are **complete, practical.** Eleven years' successful teaching. Expert instructors. **Positions guaranteed competent workers.** Write for **Handsome Art Book, Free.**

SCHOOL OF APPLIED ART (Founded 1898.)
N123 Gallery Fine Arts, Battle Creek, Mich.

PLAYWRITING

We will send you specimen pages of several chapters from the best book extant on this art FREE. Institute of the Drama, Easton, Pa.



BE A TRAVELING SALESMAN

We have trained hundreds of men to be high-grade Traveling Salesmen, and assisted them to secure positions with reliable firms. We will do the same for you. Our course in **Practical Salesmanship** is endorsed by sales-managers of leading firms everywhere. We also maintain the largest and best equipped **Free Employment Bureau** in the world, with offices in five cities, and have more calls for salesmen than we can fill from the best firms in the United States and Canada. Our graduates **earn big money** because they **get results.** Salesmanship is the Universal Science; no matter what your business is, the knowledge of real salesmanship we give you will increase your earning power. If you want to enter the most pleasant, best paid profession on earth, write for our **Free Book,** "A Knight of the Grip." Address nearest office.

Dept.305 NATIONAL SALESMEN'S TRAINING ASSOCIATION
New York Chicago Kansas City Minneapolis San Francisco.

Perfect Fitting Glasses

At ½ Price



No matter where you live, you can buy a pair of glasses of us by mail just as satisfactorily as if you visited our fitting parlors and you save the dealer's and oculist's profits amounting to 50 per cent. We sell at wholesale prices and guarantee satisfaction or money refunded. We take all the risk of pleasing you.

Over 25 years' optical experience enables us to fit you accurately at home. Our eye tester, the Ocularscope, patented and used by us exclusively, is the only reliable instrument for testing eyes by mail.

Write for illustrated catalog of eye glasses and spectacles. We send it with our Ocularscope—both FREE.

Special Offer! If you can use a book of chemically prepared tissue paper for cleaning glasses, we will mail you some FREE for 2-cent stamp. Send To-day.

GRAND RAPIDS WHOLESALE OPTICIANS,
172 Ledyard Bldg., Grand Rapids, Michigan
"Oldest and Largest Mail Order Optical House."

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package

SPECIAL DIETETIC FOOD

four for cases of
KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES
REQUIRING RATHER STRICT DIET

Unlike other goods. Ask grocers. For book or sample, write

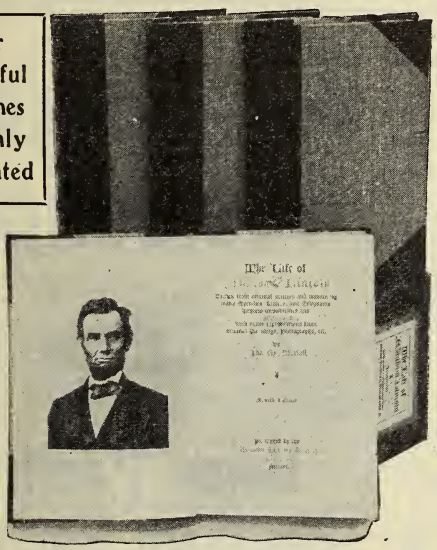
FARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N. Y., U. S. A.

Special Lincoln Centenary Offer

IDA M. TARBELL'S

Life of Abraham Lincoln

Four Beautiful Volumes Lavishly Illustrated



The Graphic Life-Story of One of the Greatest Men of History

It contains the graphic life story, as never before told, of the struggles, triumphs and tragic death of our first and greatest countryman.

Miss Tarbell's entertaining style, the wealth of new material she has unearthed, the new light she has shed on Lincoln's character, the new portraits, the hitherto unpublished speeches, the fac-similes of important documents, the new letters, telegrams, stories, anecdotes, all come in for separate and enthusiastic comment.

NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES:

New Facts regarding Lincoln's parentage.

New Light on his life as a boy, farm hand, storekeeper, politician, statesman.

The True Story of Lincoln's marriage.

New Material on the Lincoln-Douglas debate.

New Anecdotes regarding the Lincoln-Shields duel.

New Stories of Lincoln as a lawyer.

The Famous "Lost Speech" delivered in 1856, now first reproduced.

New Facts regarding his nomination for President, election, life in Washington, tragic death.

A Wonderful Collection of special illustrations reproduced from original paintings, rare photographs and historic documents. Every known portrait of Lincoln is included.

Every Chapter full of new material gathered during five years of the most painstaking research, giving new stories, disproving many misstatements and popular errors.

MR. DANA'S OPINION OF IT

The late Chas. A. Dana, the famous editor of the New York "Sun," and who, as Assistant Secretary of War, was intimately associated with Lincoln, selected Tarbell's Early life of Lincoln (the only volume of the present great work then ready) to be one of ten books indispensable to every one of American origin.

CORDIAL COMMENDATION BY THE PRESS

"The best that has yet been written."—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

"Leaves a vivid mental picture."—*Chicago Tribune.*

"Her work presents a portrait of the man that no student of history can afford to miss."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

SPECIAL CENTENARY PRICES

COMPLETE SETS SENT ON APPROVAL

The attached coupon brings the four beautiful volumes, express paid, for examination, at one-third less than regular prices.

That every one may feel that they can afford to read and have in their home this greatest story of Lincoln's Life, we will accept payments of $1.00 per month.

If the books are not satisfactory after examination return them at our expense. **Send the coupon to-day.**

LINCOLN HISTORY SOCIETY

48 EAST 23d STREET, NEW YORK

LINCOLN PORTRAIT FREE

To all who send us the coupon before March 1st, 1909, we will present upon receipt of their acceptance, a beautiful photo-mezzotint engravure of Abraham Lincoln, on Japan paper, 12x17 inches, enlarged from famous Gardner portrait of March 13, 1864. Price $5.00.

Centenary Price Coupon. Send to-day.

Ind. 2-11

Lincoln History Society

48 East 23d Street New York

Please send me at your expense, a complete set of Tarbell's LIFE OF LINCOLN, in four volumes, bound in de luxe ¾ leather. If satisfactory, I will send you $1.00 at once, and $1.00 per month thereafter for thirteen* months. If not satisfactory, I will return them within ten days at your expense.

Name .....

Address .....

*If cloth binding is desired change 13 to 9 months



"THE IDEAL WAY" tells best method and routes. Sent free.
Moderate Cost. **—TO EUROPE**
Young's Ideal Tours.
9 Library Place, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.



HOLY LAND Egypt and much of Europe. Eleventh Oriental Tour, April to July, ideal season.
Fine Accommodations. Very low rates—$500 to $650.
REV. RAY ALLEN, 77 Lenox St., Rochester, N. Y.

EUROPE Send for booklet. Best way to see Europe at moderate cost. **THE IDEAL WAY**
J. P. Graham, Box 1055-A IDEAL EUROPEAN TOURS Pittsburg, Pa.

Naples to London, $250.
British Isles Tour, $205.
Berlin—Vienna—Athens—Rome—Paris—London, $450.
S. H. LONGLEY, - 314 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.

WRITE for itineraries of the most attractive, comprehensive, and economical European Tours ever offered. Small select parties. Address Harriet J. Buck, Provincetown, Mass.

INTELLIGENT EUROPEAN TRAVEL includes expert leadership and leisurely itineraries together with every comfort and expense.
THE CHAUTAUQUA TOURS, Appleton, Wisconsin.

FREE TOUR TO EUROPE Organizers of a party of six will be given a ticket to Europe absolutely free of charge. Write EDWIN JONES, 462 Putnam ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SWITZERLAND GREETS YOU
— at the Office of the —
SWISS FEDERAL RAILROAD,
241 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.
INFORMATION FREE.
You Can Arrange Your Itinerary Now FOR THAT SPRING OR SUMMER VACATION
Books, Pamphlets, Route-Guides, and full particulars of the SWISS SPORTS and HEALTH RESORTS
Including 232 Page Book, "THE HOTELS OF SWITZERLAND" by post or personal application.



LOOKING AHEAD?
If so, take advantage of to-day's opportunities for the merchant, farmer, fruit grower and business man along the Pacific Coast Extension of the
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway
W. S. HOWELL, G. E. A.
Descriptive Books Free *381 Broadway, New York City*

ELECTRIC
Block Signal Protection
In addition to the superb equipment and excellent service on the world-famous trains
To California
each train is controlled by Electric Block Signals, which insure safety to passengers while traveling via
Union Pacific Southern Pacific
Inquire of
J. B. DeFRIEST, G. E. A.,
237 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Send 12c. postage for book "The Overland Route" to the Road of a "Thousand Wonders."

SIDE TRIPS THROUGH HOLLAND
THE WONDERLAND OF EUROPE
Don't fail to see the most Picturesque, Historical and Interesting part of the Continent
VERY SMALL EXPENSE!
FROM LONDON } Start Anytime } 3 Days
FROM PARIS } From Anywhere } 5 Days
FROM BERLIN } 7 Days
Write for Beautiful Booklets and Itineraries showing every detail of delightful tours.
C. BAKKER, General American Agent,
Netherland State Railways—Flushing Royal Mail Route
407-409 BROADWAY NEW YORK

Afflicted with SORE EYES? USE Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.

REGULARITY IN TRAIN MOVEMENTS.

To the business man the essence of a journey is time; to every traveler regularity of train movement is more than a satisfaction.

The traveler, in the selection of his route, looks for the most modern equipment, the most securely protected line, and a time table of the most accommodating hours of departure and arrival. In this discriminating day these features are essential. If he also finds that a reputation for reliability and regularity of movement is maintained, the selection of his route is fixed.

The through trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad are made up of the newest and best appointed equipment that car-architects can design and mechanical skill construct.

The Limited trains carry drawing-room sleeping cars, dining cars, smoking cars, compartment cars, observation and library cars. They offer everything to promote the comfort or satisfy the convenience of every class of travelers, including reading matter, stocks and market reports, stenographic service free, maids for the ladies and children, and barbers and bath-rooms for the men. No feasible accessory of the modern hotel is omitted.

These trains are drawn over a roadbed of recognized superiority by the strongest and fleetest of modern locomotives, protected by a signal system of proven fidelity, and their reliability is as nearly normal as unflagging vigilance can make it.

The phenomenal record of the "Pennsylvania Special" (the 18-hour train between New York and Chicago), and the "New York and St. Louis Limited" is shared by the other high-grade Western trains, and it is a significant factor in making the Pennsylvania the Standard Railroad of America.

Regularity of movement is the climax of railroad operation, and the touchstone of public approval.

Travel in Comfort to California

Enjoy every luxury of home or club enroute via The Chicago, Union Pacific & North Western Line, the only double track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River.

Three splendid through trains leave Chicago daily.

The Overland Limited at 6 P. M.
Electric Lighted
for San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland.

The Los Angeles Limited at 10:00 P. M.
Electric Lighted
for Los Angeles, Riverside and Pasadena.

The China & Japan Fast Mail
at 10:45 P. M.
for San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland.

All agents sell tickets via this line.

W. B. Kniskern, Passenger Traffic Manager,
C. & N. W. Ry., Chicago, Ill.

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE
UNION PACIFIC THE OVERLAND ROUTE
SALT LAKE ROUTE

1823

The Berkshire Hills Sanatorium

Established Thirty-one Years.

For the exclusive treatment of cancer and all other forms of malignant and benign new growths (except those in the stomach, other abdominal organs, and the thoracic cavity),

With the Escharotic Method

(without resorting to surgical procedure).

Ask your family physician to make a personal investigation. This institution is conducted upon a strictly ethical basis. Complete information given upon request. Address,

WALLACE E. BROWN, M. D.
NORTH ADAMS, MASS.



Go to *Bermuda*

Weekly from New York, forty-five hours by twin screw S. S. "Bermudian."
Fortnightly to **BERMUDA AND NASSAU** in February and March by S. S. "Trinidad."

West Indies

NEW S. S. **"GUIANA"** and other steamers fortnightly for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Dominica, Guadaloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes and Demerara.

For illustrated pamphlet, passages, &c., write

A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO.

Agts., Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, New York. ARTHUR AHERN, Sec'y, Quebec, Canada, or THOS. COOK & SON, 245 Broadway, 1200 Broadway, 649 Madison Ave., 563 Fifth Ave.

CHALFONTE

The Boardwalk, the beach, the piers and other attractions, when combined with the comfort and elegance of Chalfonte, make a visit to Atlantic City at this time most delightful. Write for reservations to THE LEEDS COMPANY

Always Open

On the Beach

HOTEL MARTINIQUE

ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS

Broadway and 33d Street
New York City

Rooms, $2.00 per day and up
Room and Bath, $3.00 per day and up
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, $5.00 per day and up

HOTEL ST. DENIS

EUROPEAN PLAN

Broadway and 11th Street
New York City

Rooms $1.00 and upward
WM. TAYLOR & SON, Inc

HOTEL BRUNSWICK

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

EUROPEAN and AMERICAN PLANS

EASTON SANITARIUM

Select class of nervous and mental patients received. 25 years' experience; late first Assistant Physician in Middletown, N. Y., State Hospital; visit before deciding. C. SPENCER KINNEY, M. D., Easton, Pa.

Suffolk Engraving & Electrotyping Co.

OF NEW YORK

134 W 14th St.,

TELEPHONE — 4760-CHELSEA

DO YOU WANT to be a good fellow with your trade and add $20.00 to your weekly income without extra work? Then write to-day.

TEDDY'S LABORATORY, Wheeling, W. Va.

If afflicted with SORE EYES use Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

WING PIANOS

Ask a Hearing

and---Nothing More!



YOURSELF AND YOUR FRIENDS THE JUDGE AND JURY

EVEN IF YOU ARE NOT MUSICAL, the Wing Piano will be sent to you on trial without the payment of even one dollar. We deliberately claim that the 21 largest styles of Wing Pianos have the most majestic tone under heavy playing and the sweetest tone under light playing of any upright pianos whatever, irrespective of the price or maker.

We *would* not (and could not if we would) thus address millions of the most cultivated and intelligent readers in the U. S., spend *thousands* in magazines publishing such a challenge, and *more thousands* in R. R. freights, if we were wrong in our statements or over-conceited about the tone quality of the Wing Piano.

For we are neither young nor trifling. We have been nearly half a century in the piano business, and during all of forty years have been scientifically studying tone and durability in preference to dollar making. This is the reason why the Wing Pianos ring with music.

The forty years' business experience has *also* taught us to weigh our WORDS carefully whether printed or spoken. Our WORD, black on white and over our name (which will be found at the foot of this notice), is that the Wing Piano is the sweetest of all in tone.

Our commercial standing and references will guarantee you that our WORD is good and contract gilt-edged. The publishers of any prominent magazine will also tell you this. Read this exact copy of one of our trial blanks:

TRIAL BLANK

Wood..... Style.....

WING & SON, New York.

Gentlemen--You may ship me on trial one Wing Piano of the above style with stool and scarf, to this address: Town.....State..... with freight from New York prepaid in advance, and send me an order to get it from the railroad depot, ON TRIAL ONLY. THERE IS NO AGREEMENT BY ME TO PURCHASE THIS PIANO, but I will allow it to remain in my home on trial for twenty days, and if it proves satisfactory and I conclude to purchase it, I will make an agreement with you to pay you $..... in the following way:..... The piano to become my property upon completion of full payment as above.

If, however, the piano does not prove satisfactory, I will return it to the railroad depot. I am to be under no obligation to keep this piano. In all respects the conditions are to be the same as if I were examining it in your wareroom. It is distinctly understood that I am to be AT NO EXPENSE WHATEVER FOR FREIGHTS COMING OR GOING.

Yours respectfully.....

We Refuse to Sell Through Dealers

Their profits would double the price of the WING PIANO. Buy without the dealers' profits!

You Save From $75 to $200

when you buy a WING PIANO; for you buy direct--absolutely. You pay the cost of building it with only one moderate profit added.

With railroads everywhere, and business of all kinds done by mail, the piano dealer or agent is now *unnecessary*. As the cheap kinds cost less than half, the dealers "talk up" and push the cheap pianos--but often call them high grade.

You Need these Books—They are FREE

We send two good books, "The Book of Complete Information About Pianos" is a Complete Reference Book on the Piano. Technical Descriptions--Illustrates how all pianos are made--With large lithographed pictures of 1908 models of WING PIANOS--Difference between excellent materials and labor and cheap substitutes--Reveals agents' methods, etc. A handsomely illustrated book of 162 pages.

THE WING PIANO is broadly guaranteed in writing for 12 years.

Wing & Son **362-394 W. 13th St. New York**

Write for the books and Wing Catalogue at once, or fill in the coupon. Cut or tear it out and mail to us now while you think of it (and while you have the coupon.) You will be under no obligations whatever.

The Instrumental Attachment

is added to certain styles *when ordered*. It produces almost to perfection the tones of the Harp, Zither, Banjo, Guitar and Mandolin. It saves wear and prolongs the life of the Piano. The usual playing of the keys operates the Instrumental Attachment.

Easy Payments Accepted

and old pianos and organs taken in part exchange.

A PIN MAY BE USED TO CUT ALONG THIS LINE

WING & SON
362-394 W. 13th St. New York

Send to the name and address written below, the "Book of Complete Information about Pianos," "Story Book" and catalogue, without any cost or obligation on my part.

.....

.....

.....



Reg. Trade Mark

Dress Linens

For Tailored Suits and Dresses.

Our assortment for the coming spring and summer includes a very wide collection of these materials in the newest shades and colorings, adapted for Tailored Suits and Dresses, including:

Dress Linens and Crashes, 36 and 48 inches wide, 50c, 65c, 85c and $1.00 per yard.

French Linens in self stripes and dots, 48 inches wide, $1.25 per yard.

White and Colored Linens with "Embroidery Anglais," $4.00 per yard. Also plain linens to match, 48 inches wide, 65c per yard. These are especially adapted for coats and wraps.

Linen Reps, in white and colors, 27 inches wide, 75c per yard.

Sheer French Handkerchief Linens in the most delicate colorings, 32 inches wide, 85c per yard.

Silk and Linen Suitings, in white and colors, 36 inches wide, $2.00 per yard.

Fancy Linen Suitings, Vestings and Galateas, 50c to $1.50 per yard. These may be had in a wide range of designs and colorings.

Plain White Linens and Linen Lawn, in sheer, medium and heavy weights, for waists, dresses and underwear, in a wide assortment.

Flannels:—Especial attention is directed to a very full assortment of the famous Viyella unshrinkable Flannel; also an Imported all wool Flannel and a Silk and Wool combination. All shown in the new spring designs. Prices range 75c, $1.00 and $1.20 per yard.

SAMPLES of any of the above lines mailed free upon request.

JAMES McCUTCHEON & CO., 5th Ave. & 34th St., Opp. Waldorf-Astoria, New York

Pipe Organs

If you are interested in pipe organs you should investigate the many advantages of the Austin Organ.

The Austin Universal Air Chest System, furnishing a steady wind pressure under all conditions, has revolutionized organ construction, and the pipe organ is no longer a complicated instrument which is easily put out of commission.

Every part of the mechanism is in plain sight, and no expensive repair bills are necessary.

With this steady wind pressure we are also able to produce tones which have thus far never been approached.

We are always glad to have our work carefully investigated, as our instruments have stood the severest tests to which they could be put.

Write for descriptive book "M," fully describing our system and giving a list of organs built by us.

Austin Organ Co.

HARTFORD, CONN.

5% An Advantage Worth Considering

Because you cannot always accommodate your needs to a fixed "interest day" you often lose the earnings of your money for longer or shorter periods. From the day we receive the funds to the day you withdraw them, you receive full earnings.

We Pay 5% a Year

Earnings are remitted by check quarterly, semi-annually, or compounded if desired. Our business is

UNDER SUPERVISION OF NEW YORK BANKING DEPARTMENT

and subject to examination regularly by same.

Estab. 15 years. **Assets $1,800,000**

Write us for full particulars and let us refer you to numerous satisfied patrons, some probably in your own locality.

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN CO.

19 Times Bldg.
Broadway & 42d St., New York

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS and LOAN CO. NEW YORK CITY

The Independent

VOL. LXVI NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1909 No. 3141

Survey of the World

California and the Japanese

Owing to the unexpected passage in the California House, on the 4th, of the Johnson bill for the exclusion of Japanese from the public schools, and to the adoption of sharp anti-Japanese resolutions in the Nevada House, there was much disquietude last week in Washington, and a feeling began to prevail elsewhere that our relations with Japan might become strained. At the beginning of the week, Mr. Drew, the author of the bill relating to the holding of land by aliens in California, accepted the amendment suggested at Washington, but declined to withdraw the measure, saying that his aim was to prevent Japanese from getting a foothold in the State. After a seven hours' debate, on the 3d, this bill was rejected by a vote of 28 to 48, and the prediction was then made that all the other pending anti-Japanese bills would be defeated by about the same majority. The argument having greatest weight against the Drew bill was that such legislation would tend to drive perhaps hundreds of millions of invested foreign capital from California. Mr. Drew asserted that the President had failed to solve the problem. The Japanese must in some way, he said, be kept out of the country. In California alone, he asserted, Japan could now raise an army of 40,000 men. This estimate was questioned by other members, who said that not more than seventy-five Japanese owned farm land. It appears that Governor Gillett's influence had been exerted against the bill with much effect. The galleries were full of people hostile to the Japanese. After the failure of this bill, the opponents of the Johnson bills were much encouraged, and the Governor in publisht statements urged that the subject be laid aside. The discussion of it in the Legislature, he said, was making California ridiculous and unpopular in many other States. On the 4th, the Johnson bills were taken up. The one forbidding Japanese to be corporation directors was lost, 15 to 54; by a tie (37 to 37) the one empowering towns to confine Asiatics within specified limits was rejected. Unexpectedly, however, the bill excluding Japanese from public schools was passed by a decisive vote, 48 to 26. This is the exclusion which was attempted in San Francisco two years ago, to the great dissatisfaction of Japan. President Roosevelt at once sent to Governor Gillett the following telegram:

"Your kind letter just received. What is the rumor that the California Legislature has past a bill excluding the Japanese from the public schools? This is the most offensive bill of all, and in my judgment is clearly unconstitutional, and we should at once have to test it in the courts. Can it be stopped in the Legislature or by veto?"

On the following day, Governor Gillett sent a long special message to the Legislature. A motion to reconsider the action of the House having been made, Speaker Stanton, by an earnest personal appeal, procured unanimous consent for a postponement of further consideration of the matter until the 10th. Said he:

"A crisis has arrived. We are treading upon very dangerous ground. I wish I could tell you something I know, but my lips are sealed. Perhaps by Wednesday the Governor or myself may be able to tell you more."

In his message, the Governor asked that the action of the House be reconsidered. Reviewing the history of the school con-

troversy two years ago, he spoke of the settlement reached by the withdrawal of the Federal Government's suit, the withdrawal of the School Board's resolution, and the subsequent agreement as to immigration, pointing out that such legislation was regarded as a violation of the treaties, which gave to the Japanese children the rights and privileges of the children of the subjects of the most favored nation:

"There has been no general demand for such legislation, there is no immediate or present danger to our schools, and no bad influence exists therein by reason of any Japanese pupils attending our public schools, and there is no occasion, at the present at least, for alarm."

At the end of the week there were some indications that the majority for the bill might not be so reduced that a veto would be effective. It appears that those who attacked Kenji Kaneko on the grounds of the University of California were not students, but boys of the town. The matter has been dropped. Kaneko sent to President Wheeler the following letter:

"Hearing of your being in some zealful investigation of the assaulters, I wish to write to you that my profound thanks are due to you, but I hope you will quickly give up such useless attempt, because I am sure that your students are not in charge of. Wishing to add that I want not to exaggerate such small trouble nor to lead it into some international question, and especially desiring that the Californians are not so sensitive about Japanese problem."

——While the President has been striving to prevent the passage of bills against the Japanese, the influence of Senator Perkins, of California, is said to have been exerted in favor of these measures. On the 7th, the President sent to Governor Gillett the following telegram:

"I am astounded at George C. Perkins's conduct. He has for the last seven years done whatever he could to hamper us in the upbuilding of the navy, and has acted against the real advocates of the navy. Yet now he advises a policy of wanton insult."

Attitude of Nevada's Legislature

Anti-Japanese resolutions introduced by Speaker Giffen were favorably reported on the 1st in the Nevada House by the Committee of the Whole. They were very long. Commending the Johnson and Drew bills pending in California, they characterized the Japanese as "these parasites of the world," asserted that President Roosevelt was attempting "to coerce and intimidate legislation in California," censured him for "his uncalled-for interference," and also said:

"We believe that if we must have war with the Japanese Empire sooner or later, now is a better time than ever to lay down the terms to that empire and teach those arrogant people that our rights cannot be encroached on, and that they cannot, nor ever will, be allowed or given an opportunity to acquire a foothold in this country or to assimilate with our race."

On the 3d, after the elimination of the paragraphs censuring Mr. Roosevelt, the resolutions were adopted, 44 to 1, together with another asking that a fleet of warships be kept near the Pacific Coast because of the menace of Asiatic immigration. In his comments upon the Giffen resolutions, the President remarked that there was no complaint in Nevada about his interference when, not long ago, the State called upon him for help and he sent troops to preserve order at Goldfield. On the 5th, the House past a bill permitting aliens, Japanese and Chinese excepted, to own land. Owing partly to messages from United States Senators Nixon and Newlands, the movement suffered a check in the Senate, where the call for battleships was laid on the table, and the Giffen resolutions were sent to committee. Some predict they will be smothered there. In a long letter to Governor Dickerson, Senator Newlands recommended that the matter be left with Congress and the Federal Government, also saying that Congress ought to exclude all immigrants except whites. ——It is expected that the Oregon Legislature will adopt a resolution urging Congress so to broaden the exclusion law that it will bar out Japanese. A bill relating to the holding of land by Japanese will also be considered.——Takeo Sagora, secretary of the Japanese Association of Colorado, said last week:

"We consider ourselves superior as a race to the Chinese, Koreans, and other Asiatics, and we do not want to be classed with them, and will demand our rights, granted the Japanese by treaty and under the Constitution of the United States, to be treated on equal terms with the French, Germans, Americans, or people of any other nation."

Governor Haskell Indicted for Land Frauds

Governor Charles N. Haskell, of Oklahoma, was indicted at Muskogee, by a Federal grand jury, on the 3d, for conspiracy to obtain possession of town lots in that place by fraud. Under the statute, the highest penalty is $10,000 fine and two years in prison. Clarence W. Turner, A. Z. English, S. B. Severs, Walter R. Eaton, W. J. Hutchins and Jesse W. Hill were indicted with the Governor. All are wealthy residents of Muskogee. One of the grand jurors is a son-in-law of Severs and a brother-in-law of English. It was provided by law that the lots should be sold at auction for the benefit of the Creek Indians, and that occupants of them should be permitted to buy two lots apiece at half the appraised value. It is charged that the defendants used "dummies" to get possession of many lots at half price, and that in some instances they forged the signatures of the "dummies." The indictments relate to 152 such transactions, and it is alleged that in forty-seven of them Haskell, Turner and Eaton were associated conspirators. The Governor declares that he is innocent, asserting that President Roosevelt and William R. Hearst have plotted his ruin. But M. L. Mott, attorney for the Creek Indians, says that he alone is responsible for the prosecutions. Long ago, he adds, in publisht statements he charged Governor Haskell with these offenses, and he used the evidence in support of nearly thirty civil suits instituted against Haskell and others before Oklahoma became a State. The Government now prosecutes as trustee for the Indians. He also asserts that in his experience during fourteen years as United States Attorney in North Carolina he never knew a case in which the evidence was more clear than that which is to be used against several of those indicted at Muskogee. The names of ten residents of St. Louis, he says, were used, without their knowledge, in the conspiracy. The Oklahoma House has adopted (by the votes of the Democratic majority) a resolution expressing confidence in the Governor and denouncing the prosecution. Similar resolutions pending in the Senate assert that the indictments are the work of "the Roosevelt-Hearst combination" and were designed to "blackmail" the Governor. Arriving at Muskogee on the 5th, the Governor was greeted by bands and cheers. In a speech he said he had incurred the enmity of corporations, the President and the Federal Government by advocating the cause of labor.——The Governor of Texas has issued requisitions upon Governor Haskell for the extradition of W. L. Chapman, secretary of Oklahoma's State Corporation Commission, and two others, who were recently indicted at Eagle Pass for complicity in frauds affecting lands of the Kickapoo Indians. ——D. H. Hallock, a wealthy ranchman of Oklahoma, recently found guilty of acquiring Government land fraudulently by the use of "dummies," was sentenced, last week, to be confined six years in the penitentiary and pay a fine of $1,000.

Census Bill Vetoed

President Roosevelt, on the 5th, vetoed the bill to provide for taking the thirteenth and subsequent censuses. His action had been foreseen. It was important, he said at the beginning of his veto message, that the statistical work should be conducted with entire accuracy, and that "the result should not be open to the reasonable suspicion of being a waste of the people's money and a fraud." The bill, he continued, provided that appointments should be "under the spoils system." This was the meaning of "non-competitive examinations." The present Director of the Census, in his latest report, had opposed this method, saying that personal and political pressure must be the determining factor in most cases. To provide for "non-competitive examinations" and also for selection "without regard to political party affiliations," meant merely that the appointments should be treated as the perquisites of the politicians of both parties:

> "I do not believe in the doctrine that to the victors belong the spoils; but I think even less of the doctrine that the spoils shall be divided without a fight by the professional politicians on both sides; and this would be the result of permitting the bill in its present shape to become a law. Both of the last censuses, the Eleventh and the Twelfth, were taken under a provision of law excluding competition; that is,

necessitating the appointments being made under the spoils system. Every man competent to speak with authority because of his knowledge of and familiarity with the work of those censuses has stated that the result was to produce extravagance and demoralization."

He quoted the opinions of Robert P. Porter, director in 1890, and Frederick H. Wines, assistant director in 1900, to show the demoralizing effect of spoils appointments; also that of Carroll D. Wright, in charge of the bureau after 1890, who said that appointments under the civil service rules would have saved $2,000,000 and a year's time. The latter also reported that one-third of the amount expended under his own administration had been "absolutely wasted," mainly because the bureau was not under these rules. "The non-competitive examination in a case like this," said the President, "is not only vicious, but in effect is a fraud upon the public." The appointees should be chosen by competitive examination from the Civil Service Commission's lists:

"It is of vital consequence that we should not once again permit the usefulness of this great decennial undertaking on behalf of the whole people to be marred by permitting it to be turned into an engine to further the self interest of that small section of the people which makes a profession of politics. The evil effects of the spoils system and of the custom of treating appointments to the public service as personal perquisites of professional politicians are peculiarly evident in the case of a great public work like the taking of the census, a work which should emphatically be done for the whole people and with an eye single to their interest."

It is said that if Congress passes the bill over his veto, the President will issue an executive order directing that competitive examinations be held for filling the 3,000 places involved.

❧

Panama Canal Topics

The canal plans which are now being carried out on the Isthmus have been approved by the engineers accompanying Judge Taft, except that the location of the breakwater at the Atlantic entrance is to be changed. That is to say, the lock type will be retained, and the great dam at Gatun will be constructed, its foundations having been pronounced trustworthy. Colonel Goethals promises that the canal shall be open for ships on January 1, 1915. Judge Taft, much imprest by the evidences of progress and energy, predicts that the work will be completed at an earlier date. He expects to arrive at New Orleans on the 11th.——It is now said that indictments in the Government's libel case will be reported at Washington within a few days. Among those required to testify there last week was Norman E. Mack, chairman of the Democratic National Committee. In New York, United States District Attorney Stimson has replied to the letter of District Attorney Jerome concerning the proposed proceedings in the State courts. He welcomes the assistance of Mr. Jerome. The libelous assertions of the *World,* he says, were circulated "in a number of distinct and independent jurisdictions," and in "each jurisdiction each publication would constitute a separate offense." Mr. Jerome, he continues, pointed out that the attack upon Douglas Robinson was an offense against the laws of New York:

"The circulation of similar charges of personal corruption or dishonor against a gentleman who occupied the position of head of the War Department, among the officers and men of the army, resident upon the military reservations in my district or among the residents of the District of Columbia, where the War Department is situated, may well engage the attention of the officials whose duty it is to enforce the laws in those localities."

It is the duty of all prosecutors, he says, not to allow any conflict of jurisdiction to jeopardize an ultimate conviction, but to co-operate harmoniously. The prosecution proposed by Mr. Jerome would "in no wise be regarded as an interference" with the action of the Federal courts, and he undertakes to assist Mr. Jerome with information and in all lawful ways.——President Obaldia, of Panama, emphatically resents Congressman Rainey's attack upon him in the House. "My entire public life," he says, "is beyond the reach of slanderers." Sixteen members of the Panama Assembly publish a statement to show that Mr. Rainey's charges were false. By unanimous vote the Assembly has adopted a resolution protesting against the "slanderous and insulting" assertions of Mr. Rainey, and has sent a copy of the resolution to the Government at Washington.

An Englishman's Home

What the solemn warnings of Lord Roberts and the energetic efforts of Mr. Haldane could not accomplish is being done by a play which from a literary standpoint is rather crude and weak; that is, the English people are aroused to a realization of the defenseless condition of the country. The play, "An Englishman's Home," is anonymous, but is ascribed to Guy Du Maurier, the son of the author of "Trilby." It is simply a lifelike representation of the characteristic attitude of different classes of England on the question of a possible invasion. Mr. Brown, the typical English ratepayer, insists that his home is his castle, and when it is occupied as the strategic position in turn by the officers of the British and invading armies, he goes to look for a policeman to turn then out. The young men are interested only in football, regarding volunteering as "silly rot," and the girls of the household are chaffing them on their unbecoming uniforms, when the house is invaded by the advance post of the army of the "Empress of the North," Mr. Smith, the cockney "bounder," falls dead with a bullet thru the heart as he is perpetrating his slangy jokes. Mr. Brown attempts to defend his "castle," and is at once condemned to be shot as a civilian in arms. This is the logical end of the play, but the censor refused to allow it to be produced unless it were altered; so, at the end, the sound of the bagpipes, as in the "Siege of Lucknow," brings the hope of ultimate success to British arms. The play has been put on in several theaters in London and road companies are being organized to extend its influence thruout England. Within a few months the play will be witnessed by more Englishmen than ever before saw a single drama in the same length of time. Leaders in the papers which advocate an increase in the army are using the play as a text for their sermons, and a great boom is given to enlistment in the Territorial Army. The *Spectator* says:

"The effect of 'An Englishman's Home' has been of a kind quite outside of all former experience. The public has after its long sleep at last awakened to these plain facts: that in spite of the navy the danger of invasion is a real one; second, that if an invasion took place it would mean something terrible and tragic beyond words; and, third, that we are not making proper preparations to present an invasion or to deal with it adequately if it took place.

"'An Englishman's Home' is showing the British people that they are living in a fools' paradise and is making them cry out, men and masters: 'What shall we do to be saved from the miseries that must fall upon us if an enemy landed on our shore?'"

The London *Times* advocates compulsory military training, since military authorities like Lord Roberts hold that a million partially trained men are needed for national security, and Mr. Haldane has not been able to get more than two-thirds of the 300,000 volunteers he wants for his Territorial Army. The English people lost faith in the efficiency of gorgeous uniforms and amateur soldiers thru the rude experiences of the Boer War. G. Bernard Shaw's "Arms and the Man," and Rudyard Kipling's "Flanneled fools at the wicket and muddied oafs at the goal" perhaps also had some influence over popular feeling. London is short 11,000 volunteers to complete its quota in the Territorial Army, and the *Daily Mail* has received a check for $50,000 from an anonymous reader to assist in recruiting the force. Under these circumstances, and since the invading army of the play is identified in the British mind with Germany, the visit of King Edward and Queen Alexandra to Berlin is not likely to result in any considerable increase in international amity. Still, however, elaborate decorations and festivities are being arranged by the German Government for the three days' visit.——The Cabinet is divided on the question of the increase of the navy. The Lords of the Admiralty demand the building of six "Dreadnoughts" and threaten to resign in a body unless the program is accepted. Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, favors the increase, but Viscount Morley, David Lloyd-George, John Burns and Winston Churchill are opposed to building more than four at the most.

Floods in Germany

Owing to a sudden thaw and several days of heavy rains the rivers of Germany and Austria are overflowing their banks and doing great damage in many places. Along the

Rhine, the Elbe, the Main, the Danube and the Oder extensive losses of life and property are reported. Railroad traffic on the right bank of the Rhine has been discontinued owing to the washing out of the track and destruction of several bridges. At Nordhausen many bridges were swept away, ten persons lost their lives and a thousand head of cattle were drowned. The ice floes in the Elbe carried down part of the new Augustus Bridge, which is being constructed at Dresden. The Danube rose 22 feet above its normal level and flooded twenty villages in the neighborhood of Vienna. The Weser rose 21 feet, the Ruhr 23 feet, and the Rhine at Duisburg 11 feet within twenty-four hours. At Frankfort-on-the-Main the highest water in fifty years is reported and the lower part of the city is covered. More than fifty persons are known to have perished.

Proposed Settlement of the Turco-Bulgarian Difficulty

Now that the danger of an armed conflict between Austria-Hungary and Turkey is removed thru the acceptance of the indemnity offered for the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina it is expected that a similar solution may be found for the dispute between Bulgaria and Turkey arising from the seizure by Bulgaria of the Eastern Rumelian section of the Orient Railroad. The shrewdness of the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs brought forward the most promising plan of settlement, a new way of paying old debts. According to the Treaty of San Stefano, which concluded the Russo-Turkish war in 1876, Turkey was to pay Russia an indemnity. On account of the chronic impoverishment of the Turkish Government most of this indemnity remains unpaid and there has been no good prospect of collecting it. Mr. Isvolsky now proposes to settle the mutual obligations by shifting them around. Russia will pay Turkey the indemnity owed her by Bulgaria, partly by remitting a portion of the old indemnity due Russia and partly in cash, then Bulgaria will assume the obligation of paying to Russia the remainder of the old Turkish indemnity. This plan seems to give satisfaction to all parties concerned. Russia gets better security for a bad debt. Bulgaria gets off rather more cheaply than if she had to raise a large sum immediately to satisfy Turkey's claim. And Turkey is relieved of its oppressive obligation and also gets some cash in hand. The other Powers are agreeable with the exception of Austria-Hungary and Germany, which think it to their advantage to have troubled waters for their fishing. Russia and Turkey have not yet come to an agreement as to the amounts to be paid and reports of the details are conflicting. It is said that Russia is willing to pay Turkey $24,000,000 in behalf of Bulgaria, of which $7,600,000 will be advanced by Russia and $16,400,000 by Bulgaria. Bulgaria will then repay Russia at the rate of a million dollars a year. How much of Turkey's debt to Russia will be cancelled by this arrangement is undetermined. If Turkey were now paying off this debt to Russia it would amount to about $1,375,000 a year.

Austrian Racial Conflicts

The closing scenes of the Austrian Diet were the most disorderly ever witnessed in that assembly, which is saying a great deal. The strife between the Germans and the Czechs past from words to blows, and even to more primitive weapons. Baron von Bienerth, President of the Council of Ministers, attempted to address the house, but the Czechs prevented him by a hideous uproar. One of the deputies blew a huge trumpet continuously, another beat a drum, a third clanged cymbals, a fourth shook a tambourine, while others blew whistles or banged their desks. The German deputies attacked them and a free fight ensued. One of the Czech deputies was held down and whipt until he howled for mercy, another was bitten by a German on the cheek. Herr von Bienerth and other members of the Cabinet left the house and the president read a rescript declaring the session closed.——The general boycott of German products by the Czechs has aroused measures of retaliation. The executive committee of the Pan-Germanic Union has declared that it is a patriotic duty to boycott all the Czech products and in particular Pilsener beer. If Germans in general follow the recommendation it will strike a destructive

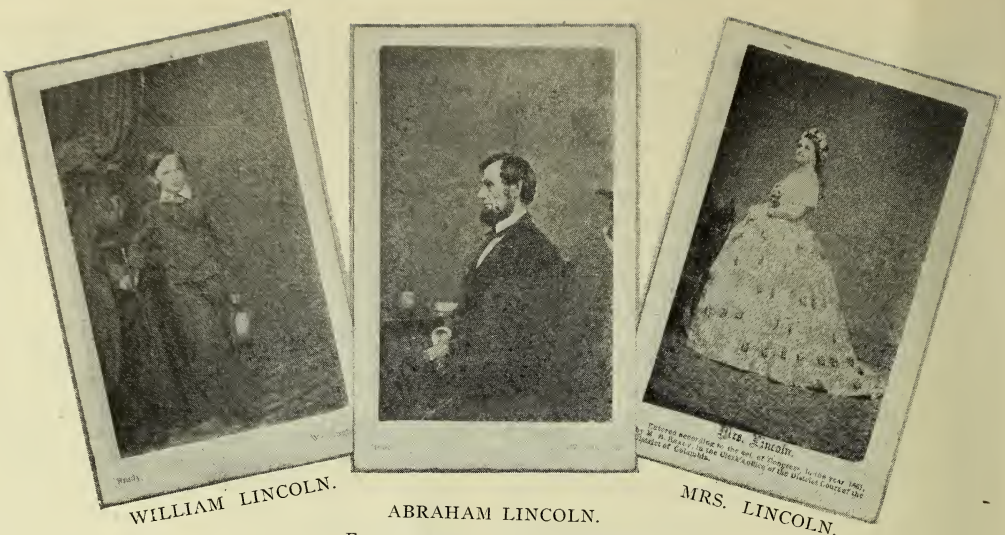
blow at the Bohemian breweries.——The Triple Alliance has been strained by the change of attitude of the Austrian Government in regard to the establishment of an Italian School of Law. The school at Innsbrück was broken up by racial riots among the students. The Government promised to re-establish the school elsewhere and it is said that Baron von Aehrenthal gave assurances to Signor Tittoni, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the school would be placed in a city of Italian Austria, preferably in Trieste. However that may be, when the bill was introduced in the Austrian Diet it provided for the establishment of the Italian School of Law at Vienna and not at Trieste. In defense of this it was explained that in Trieste the population is almost equally divided between Italians and Slovaks and that since race feeling ran high and the municipal administration was inefficient, the presence of the Italian school would increase the discord. Since Signor Tittoni has been warmly defending the Austrian policy and the Triple Alliance against the attacks of his own countrymen this leaves him in an embarrassing position.

Indian Mahometans

The Mahometans of India, fearing that the proposed organization of the electoral system of India will deprive them of representation in districts where they are in a minority and place them at the mercy of the Hindus, have sent delegations of protests to the Viceroy in India and to Lord Morley in London. Syed Ameer Ali, president of the London branch of the All-India Moslem League, together with the other officers of the society, were received by Lord Morley and his secretaries at the Indian Office. The deputation exprest their approval of the proposed reforms in general, but insisted that the plan required important modifications in order to do justice to the Mahometan population of India.

"The Mussulman people share the burden of defending the Empire to the same extent as other races; they supply soldiers to the Indian army to a greater extent than most; they certainly feel justified in expecting, both from the Government and their compatriots, equitable and generous consideration."

The disparity between the Mahometan and non-Moslem population might at first sight appear great, but it should be noted that the Hindu population had been swelled by the inclusion of vast bodies of degraded or non-caste people with whom real Hindus never associated. The principle of proportional representation, the deputation submitted, was unsuited to a country where there is such a sharp division between the people, for the Mahometans would be practically unrepresented in some places. They therefore askt that instead of one native being placed on the Viceroy's Executive Council, two men should be given such positions, one of them to be a Mahometan and the other a Hindu. They also wished to have the election of members to rural and district boards and the municipalities made by separate registers of the Hindu and Mahometan voters, so the two communities could vote separately and on different days. For example, in a municipality where eight Hindus and five Mahometans are to be elected, the town would be divided into eight electoral areas, equalizing so far as possible the number of Hindu inhabitants in each, and into five similarly arranged areas for the Mussulman voters. Under Lord Morley's scheme, any districts where the Mahometans were in a minority, the representatives would be nominated instead of being elected. Lord Morley received the delegation in a friendly and conciliatory spirit, and called attention to the fact that his dispatch to the Viceroy was in the nature of a suggestion, not an absolute dictation of a definite plan to the Government of India. He thought it quite possible that some modification of the electoral colleges could be adopted in accordance with their desires. Lord Morley, however, held out no hope of adding two native members to the Executive Council, for the Executive Council, which is the real Government, consists of but six members, and if one Mahometan and one Hindu were appointed, one-third of the Council would be non-English, which would be a very serious step. He objected to selecting the Indian member of the Council on the basis of race or religion.



WILLIAM LINCOLN. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. MRS. LINCOLN.

From original Brady photographs.

The Mystery of Lincoln

BY ROBERT E. KNOWLES

AUTHOR OF "ST. CUTHBERT'S," "THE WEB OF TIME," ETC.

THERE are few things in life so fascinating as the study of the secret of greatness. The world is never weary of digging and delving in that mysterious soil wherein the life of a great man has struck its hidden roots. A great man, we say—how carelessly, oftentimes, with but little sense of the significance of the term. For every truly great man stands before us a mystery, something for which we cannot account, endowed with certain powers—or, better still, with power, a nameless attribute—which betoken the special favor of the Infinite. Every truly great man, said one of the greatest, Thomas Carlyle, is a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night to guide us across this wilderness of life.

It is doubtful if history has produced a more mysterious personality than that which was incarnate in the long, gaunt, uncouth form of the man whose hundredth birthday will engage the attention of the world on the approaching 12th of February. Abraham Lincoln has been defined, and justly, as "the first American"—but he is far more than that. Of exclusively English stock, he is one of the most wonderful blooms of the parent stem. He is one of the greatest products of the Anglo-Saxon race. He is one of the few marvelous births of our common humanity.

And the spell that Abraham Lincoln exercises over all the world is undoubtedly bound up with the mystery of the man. Somewhat more than a thousand different biographers have tried their hand at its solution, but in vain. With reverent curiosity some, and with complacent smartness others, but all have sought to trace to their hidden source the sagacity, the eloquence, the insight, the humanity, the wit, the brooding tenderness—in a word, the power—of this unexplainable child of nature.

Let the mystery be outlined. Behold, a little more than a century ago, a log cabin, its solitary window of greased paper admitting the light of day amid the semi-wildness of a Kentucky clearance. Two inmates there, and newly wed. The husband, Thomas Lincoln by name, is a poor specimen of the "poor whites," synonym for ignorance and superstition to half a continent. To the day of his death he could neither read nor write. His wife, Nancy Hanks before her marriage, herself first saw the light thru a cloud of obscurity and shame. Her mother's

name (Lucy Hanks) was of dread similarity to her own. The husband could not write his name; the wife scarce dared.

It was on February 12th, 1809, that the first wail of the hapless infant floated thru the miserable cabin. This infant was named Abraham for his father's father; which said grandfather had been killed and scalped by an Indian savage. Eight years flit by, and the lonely child has grown fast—a solitary child except for his elder sister Sarah, his playground the somber forest amid which the rude shanty nestles. When eight years of age, in 1817, the little family moves, raft-borne along the stream, into the unbroken wilderness of Indiana. Again a log cabin serves as home, humbler than its predecessor—only three sides enclosed, the fourth open to the weather. A central fireplace pours its smoke forth thru the open roof; the boy's bed, straw-built, is on some boards that rest on the rough rafters beneath the roof, and he climbs to it with the aid of a few pegs driven into the mud between the logs. But Abraham Lincoln grows, long, lank, leathery, with tanned and swarthy face, crowned by a great shock of wiry, rebellious hair. The days and months pass by; the boy's mother falls sick. One midnight he is wakened to stand by the dying form, weeping. The yearning eyes look out on the boy's tear-stained face as he stands, scantily appareled, in the candle's uncertain light. Still gazing, the mother's soul passes out into the silent kingdom, and the tears flow faster down the face that is yet to be familiar to latest generations. Six months later, the orphan plods fifty miles thru the wilds and returns with a wandering Methodist preacher; the belated funeral service is held by the now greening grave in the glade of an Indiana forest.

The years pass by, years of labor as a hired hand. Out of them all young Lincoln snatches something less than nine months of schooling—eight miles a day he walks, to and from the forest school. The nights, unwasted, too, find him prone on the earthen floor, reading what books he can by the light of the cabin fire—the Bible, "Æsop's Fables," "Pilgrim's Progress" form the scanty library.

The year of grace 1830 comes—and the roving Thomas Lincoln moves again. Illinois this time provides the far off fields of green. Buckskin breeches, coarse rawhide boots — stockings none — blue smock, and copious cap of coonskin make up the dress of an ungainly youth of twenty-one, already six feet four, who waves his goad and plies his voice above a laggard yoke of oxen as the canvas-covered wagon makes its creaking way over the unpeopled prairie. That ox driver is yet to be called the Great Emancipator. Squatting at last, he splits the rails that fenced half of his father's new-acquired farm; tiring of this, he turns river-boy for a time, finally engaged to pole a raft down the Mississippi to New Orleans. Here slavery, grim and lurid, breaks upon him; here he registers his vow in heaven to fight it unto death—but still clad in buckskin breeches and blue smock and coonskin cap.

Back by river to St. Louis—from St. Louis, overland and on foot, he makes his way to the Illinois hamlet of New Salem. Fifteen houses compose the village. Abraham Lincoln goes to work again, hired by this farmer and that, rail-splitting, drain-digging, cattle-tending. Suddenly comes a vacancy in the village store—he is employed; finds a set of Blackstone at the bottom of a discarded hogshead, containing much beside—and devours Blackstone, the rest ignored. Postmastership falls vacant—Lincoln is appointed; no office needed nor indeed possible; carries letters about in his hat and delivers them at sight—but reads all papers before surrendering! Then he learns, furtively, the surveyor's science; secures instruments, which are presently seized for debt. Reads law diligently, building meantime an occasional pigsty, or splitting rails for the defenseless acres here and there. Then comes the year of grace 1837, wherein Abraham Lincoln presents himself before an obscure lawyer in Springfield—examination satisfactory, interview most social, probably moist—and the still blue-jeaned Lincoln is admitted to the Bar.

Behold a scene in April of this same 1837! Miscellaneous country store, kept by one Joshua Speed. It is evening, and the door slowly opens. Enter the lank, gaunt figure of a sad-faced man of twenty-eight, carrying a saddlebag; which saddlebag contains all his earthly

possessions. He walks timidly toward the waiting Speed, his great form looming large in the twilight. He would know the cost of furnishing a bed, for he purposes to try to live in the village as a lawyer. Speed calculates, soiling a square foot of good brown paper the while. Seventeen dollars, quoth he. Abraham Lincoln admits, sadly, that so much money he does not possess—nor sees likelihood of possessing. If Speed would trust him he might some day pay. Speed will trust him. Lincoln repents himself and says, sadly too, that he does not care to begin with so much of debt; starts silently for the door. Speed studies the face in the semi-darkness; calls him back; he has a bed of his own upstairs, he says, and the stranger is welcome to half of it till he gets a foothold. Lincoln demurs, then accepts, mumbling his thanks the while—the saddlebag is borne aloft to the room; and Speed knew not, thru the long four years that followed, that he lay night by night beside one of the Immortals, toward whom the eyes of future generations should be backward turned in reverence.

Long years after Lincoln's martyr crown was won, Joshua Speed referred to this life romance in words like these:

"I remember his face as he came into my store that April evening. I slept beside him for four years. And now I can hardly realize it; to think that he was dependent on me for a place to lay his head, all his worldly goods in the saddlebag that lay upon the floor—and then to recall that I lived to visit him in the White House as President of the United States, to see him holding his own with the greatest statesmen of Europe, making and unmaking generals and admirals, holding his Cabinet of stalwarts in the hollow of his hand, carrying on his bosom the greatest war of history, despatching Ambassadors to foreign courts and dispensing the patronage of his august office, directing the legislation of a nation, holding in his hands the fortunes of millions and the lives of tens of thousands, affixing his signature to a document that gave liberty to four millions of the human race, saving an empire to itself and to the cause of liberty, and at last, his country delivered and his cause triumphant, dying amid the grief and reverence of Christendom —all this seems more like a dream than a reality."

Marvelous indeed was it all, as his old bedfellow might well exclaim. Herein lies the charm of Lincoln's checkered race—in its mystery. We do not marvel greatly at the career, for instance, of such a man as Gladstone. Born in the same year as Lincoln, 1809, when 1832 arrived Gladstone had past thru Oxford with singular distinction, one of the first scholars of his age. He had traveled far, had drunk from almost every spring of learning on the Continent, had acquired many languages, had shared the stimulating friendship of men like Kinglake and Newman and Tennyson, and had taken his seat in the House of Commons as the nominee of the Duke of Newcastle. In that same year, 1832, Lincoln was heard to say: "I've a notion to study English grammar if I knew where I could get one." Some one told him that an old schoolmaster, Mentor Graham, seven miles afield, had such a thing; and that same night Lincoln traversed the fourteen miles to borrow the precious volume. Such was the handicap of his beginning—and how swiftly he overtook his great contemporary all the world knows now. Gladstone himself, Nestor tho he was, has left no contribution to political oratory, to human literature, such as fell from the lips of this untutored orator, who said: "He that would be no slave must have no slave"; or again, "What is inherently right is politically safe"; or again, "Let us highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; . . . that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth"; or again, and noblest of them all, "With malice toward none, with charity toward all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us seek to finish the work we have begun." Montalembert commended Lincoln's style as a model for the imitation of princes. Probably none of Lincoln's varied gifts is so significant of his greatness as his wonderful power with words. Many of his phrases have become part of the daily speech of mankind. Few had so quick and reverent a sense of the wizardry of language, few could detect with so delicate an instinct the opal shades of words. Witness his well-known revisal of Secretary Seward's letter to the English Government concerning the Trent affair; Lincoln's verbal genius made the difference between peace and war. But doubtless his greatest triumph in this realm was won in his Gettysburg address. From that same platform Edward Everett, one of the

most eloquent *litterateurs* of his day, delivered a speech of two hours and a quarter in duration—now no man knows its sepulcher. Lincoln jotted his, so the story goes, on the back of an envelope as the train bore him toward the battlefield; it occupied two minutes in delivery, but the English-speaking world has memorized it and Immortality has "taken it out of Time's careless keeping into her own."

We look in vain for adequate provocation for Lincoln's separate powers. Whether it be as statesman, or orator, or diplomat, or commander, or wit, or seer, the contemplation of his strength and triumphs baffles our understanding. From such depths derived, to such hights ascending, his flight mocks the eye of reason. An untried country lawyer, he was thrust to the nation's helm amid such a storm as seldom ever smote a people; the plain man of the prairies was called, as in a single night, to responsibility as great as was ever laid on human shoulders. And with what majesty of self-control he climbed the dizzy hights. Napoleon's power made him drunken, as with wine—and he betrayed his people, snatching greedily at imperial glory, and fell prone at last. But Lincoln's great nature took on new humility, new unselfishness, new beauty, as he trod the dread winepress alone. The farther his genius removed him from "the plain people," as he loved to call them, the nearer did he come to them in the deep kinship of humanity.

Many and different have been the theories advanced in explanation of the mysterious resource that markt the wonderful *régime* of this strange product of the forest. But the secret still is hidden. Uneducated, yet a master of letters; unfamiliar with many books, yet a kind of modern Æsop in homely wisdom; untrained in diplomacy, yet more than a match for Seward and Chase and the most cultured parliamentarians of his day; reared amid the most primitive influences, yet familiar with every aspect of human life and almost every current of the human heart; struggling fiercely from infancy against obscurity and poverty—often, too, against ruthless men—yet aglow with humanity, a great and compassionate lover of the human race; untutored in the ways of war, yet compelling the wondering confidence of generals in the field; the rail-splitter of the plains, the awkward man who at twenty-three was earning his eight dollars a month on the farm, became the uncrowned king of one of the strongest among nations, the savior of his country, the emancipator of the enslaved, the champion of freedom to millions who never saw his face; became, in short, one of the greatest benefactors of mankind.

What approaches nearest to explanation of it all is, when stated, itself in terms of mystery. Yet there is no other. Abraham Lincoln was a separate gift from the hand of Him who maketh one star to differ from another star in glory. Raised up, as surely as was ever Moses of old, for the performance of a stupendous task, called from the silence and the dark of the western forest to the great theater that awaited him, he was equipt by that Almighty hand according to his need, endowed by infinite Love and Wisdom for his mighty mission.

GALT, ONTARIO.

February

BY CLARESSA TOWNSEND BALDWIN

THE year is young. It does not know
That roses sleep beneath the snow,
Waiting for June's soft breeze to blow.

Our souls are young. We do not know
What power is ours for joy or woe.
We *wait*. Another life will show.

NEW YORK CITY.

Recollections of Abraham Lincoln

BY HENRY C. BOWEN

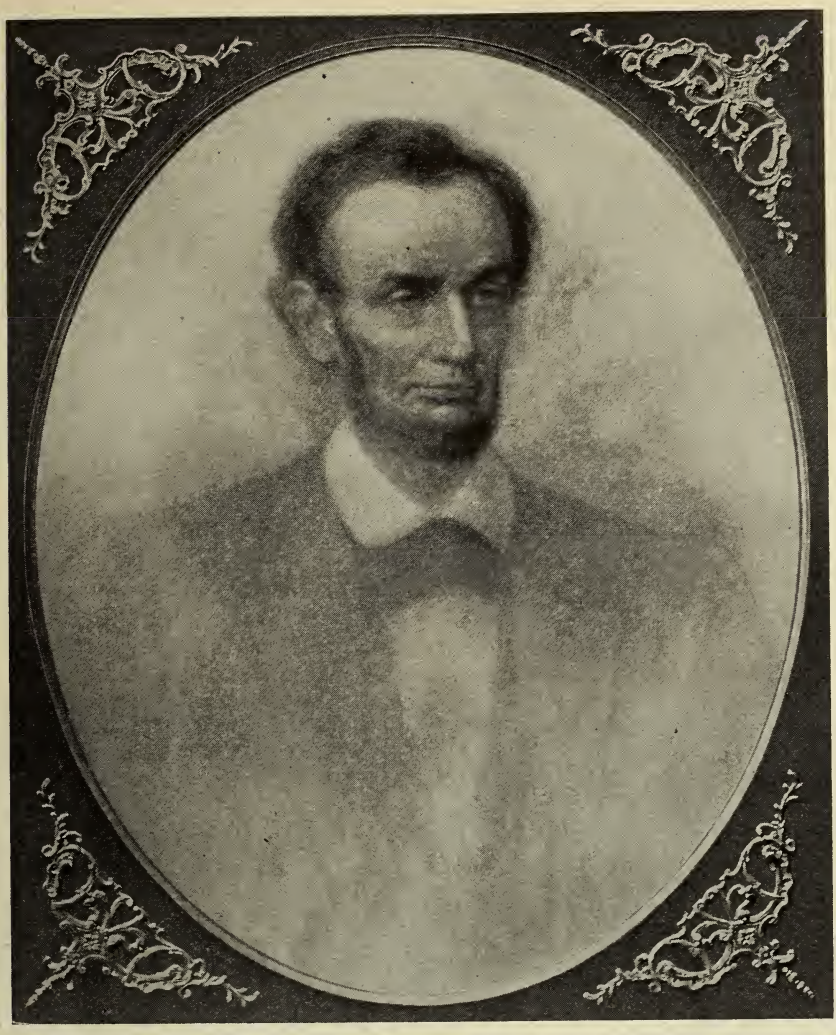
[For its issue on Lincoln's Birthday, 1895, THE INDEPENDENT publisht what it ealled a "Lincoln Number," with articles from *forty-five* different men and women who had known and honored him. Of these not a few have since died, and it would be difficult if not impossible now to gather such an array of testimony to Lincoln's greatness from living men. They were gathered by T. Y. Crowell in a volume of over 300 pages, than which there is no better source for a comprehensive estimate of his character and his work. On this one hundredth anniversary of his birth we reprint one article by the then editor and proprietor of THE INDEPENDENT, giving an accou nt of his success in securing Mr. Lincoln for that address in New York which introduced him to the people of the East and which resulted in his nomination as president.—EDITOR.]

IN 1858 Abraham Lincoln was nominated at Springfield, Ill., by the Republican State Convention as the candidate for United States Senator from Illinois in place of Stephen A. Douglas, who desired re-election to that office. Afterward Lincoln challenged Douglas to canvass the State with him and publicly discuss the question of slavery. This discussion attracted the attention of the whole American people to Mr. Lincoln as a man of great intellectual and oratorical power—a splendid, keen, quick-sighted platform speaker. His speeches during that campaign were reported and read in every part of the country. They were noticeable for their brilliant and humorous illustrations, which made them very effective. I read most of these speeches with interest, and they made a deep impression on my mind. The fresh and aggressive style of Lincoln led me then to think that he had a brilliant political future of great value to the Republican party.

During the winter of 1859 several young men in New York, including Mr. Joseph H. Richards, who was then in my employ and connected with THE INDEPENDENT as its publisher; Mr. S. W. Tubbs, receiving teller of the Park Bank; Mr. S. M. Pettingill, a well-known advertising agent, and the Hon. James A. Briggs, decided to arrange for a lecture to promote a benevolent object —supplementary to a course in Brooklyn. They wanted a man who would draw a crowd and make the lecture a success, they said, and asked me if I could name such a man.

I knew Mr. Lincoln by reputation, as a lawyer, before his platform contests with Douglas in Illinois. He had been employed by my firm—Bowen & McNamee — on several occasions. We found him to be able, efficient and successful. I gave it as my decided opinion that Mr. Lincoln would be the best man to fill Cooper Institute. The expense would be large in bringing him here from Illinois, but the young men decided to take the risk of inviting him. The compensation offered was $200, which included all his expenses. The proposal made to him was promptly accepted, and on Mr. Lincoln's arrival in New York he came directly to my office, where I was very glad to receive him. I had never seen him before. His personal appearance surprised me somewhat.

The introductory conversation was quickly over, and he immediately made himself at home, completely covering the sofa, which was quite too small and short for his extended figure. I soon saw he was a talker. He bubbled over with stories and jokes, and speedily convinced me that I had made no mistake in recommending him as a lecturer. After an hour's talk I askt him where he was stopping in the city, and he said he had a quiet room in the Metropolitan Hotel, where he could have a chance to think. I invited him to be my guest in Brooklyn, but he declined, saying he was afraid he had made a mistake in accepting the call to New York, and feared his lecture would not prove a success. He said he would have to give his whole time to it, otherwise he was sure he would make a failure, in which case he would be very sorry for the young men who had kindly invited him. This interview was on Saturday. I then said: "Will you come to Brooklyn and attend church with me on Sunday?" He said



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The historical picture of Lincoln signing the "Emancipation Proclamation" was painted in the White House by Frank B. Carpenter in 1864 and is now in the Capitol at Washington, and the large engraving from it reproduced in our Sixtieth Anniversary Number was used as a premium by THE INDEPENDENT in the sixties and seventies. The portait of Lincoln given above is from a photograph of the *replica* of the original study of Lincoln by Mr. Carpenter in 1887 and is now in the possession of THE INDEPENDENT.

he would be very glad to do so. He askt where I attended church. I told him Plymouth Church; and he said he would like to hear Mr. Beecher, and that he would come over in good time. I then invited him to dine with me after the morning service. He said he would do so. Soon after ten o'clock on Sunday morning he appeared at the door of the church, where I was waiting for him, and I escorted him to my pew. His presence in the church was unknown to anybody. A few moments before the service commenced I introduced him to Mr. Horace B. Claflin, who sat in the next pew behind me. He talked with him a moment, and then Mr. Claflin turned round and spoke to his neighbor in the adjoining pew; and I am pretty sure that within ten minutes a large proportion of the audience knew Mr. Lincoln was present. The sermon seemed to interest him very much, and after the meeting closed I invited Mr. Beecher—on a slip of

paper—to come down and speak to Mr. Lincoln. He did so, and the interview seemed to attract the attention of the audience, who remained, almost in a body, to look at the distinguisht stranger from Illinois. All seemed anxious to shake hands with him, and hundreds did so. Finally he said: "I think, Mr. Bowen, we have had enough of this show, and I will now go with you." We started from the church, past thru the crowd and went to my house. When we got to the front steps he said: "Mr. Bowen, I guess I will not go in." My reply was: "My good sir, we have arranged to have you dine with us, and we cannot excuse you." His reply was: "Now, look here, Mr. Bowen, I am not going to make a failure at the Cooper Institute tomorrow night, if I can possibly help it. I am anxious to make a success of it on account of the young men who have so kindly invited me here. It is on my mind all the time, and I can-

give on Monday evening was fairly well advertised; but the young men, who greatly desired his success—mainly for financial reasons—did not seem to be very enthusiastic, Mr. Richards said, about the result.

The evening came, and everybody was apparently astonisht to see a crowded house. The speech, which was mostly on slavery and kindred topics, was regarded a most wonderful success; it seemed to please everybody. He presented point after point in such a fair, happy and telling way that he made an army of friends at once; even the pro-slavery men present—attracted there to see the man who had the reputation of whipping Douglas—went away saying: "Well, I like that man, if I don't agree with him." "He is a good fellow, anyway." "He doesn't make you mad as Garrison and Phillips do," etc. More *zealous* Republicans were probably made within twenty-four hours after the deliv-



THE DEFENDERS OF OUR UNION.
From a photograph publisht by M. Knoedler, New York, in 1862.

not be persuaded to accept your hospitality at this time. Please excuse me and let me go to my room at the hotel, lock the door, and there think about my lecture."

The lecture which Mr. Lincoln was to

ery of that speech than existed before in the whole city. The *Tribune* and other newspapers reported his speech fully, and very little was said in any quarter against it. Within two days letters and telegrams came pouring in from all

quarters inviting Mr. Lincoln to lecture. The Hon. Hugh H. Osgood, of Norwich, Conn., made the first application to Mr. Lincoln for a lecture in that city. He had obtained the names and influence of most of the leading men in Norwich to aid him, and it was at once decided that Mr. Lincoln should go East, speaking in New Haven, Hartford, Norwich and also at Providence. Within ten days Abraham Lincoln was everywhere, in Republican circles, spoken of and applauded for his boldness and wisdom, and was pronounced the "coming man" and a great acquisition to the ranks of outspoken anti-slavery men.

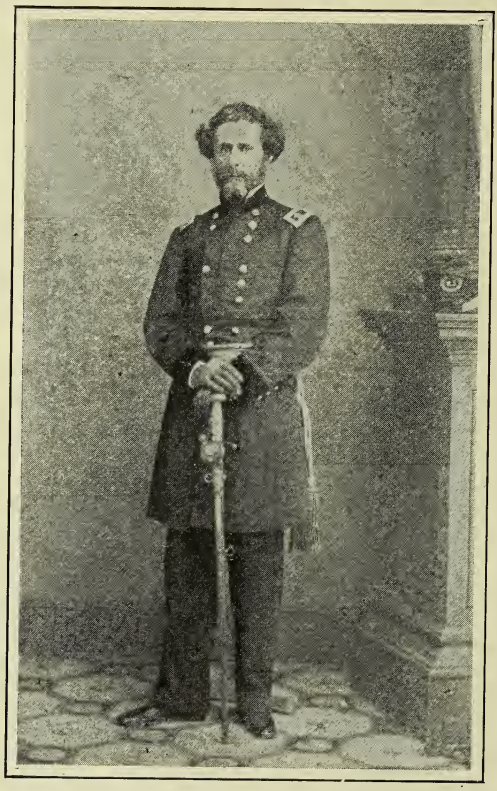
The following May, at the Republican National Convention, which, fortunately for Mr. Lincoln, met at Chicago, he was made the candidate of the party for President. While he was popular and well spoken of in all quarters, very few believed that he would be nominated, and I was not among them. My choice was William H. Seward for President and Abraham Lincoln for Vice-President. The convention was greatly excited; the friends of Seward were legion, and they did their very best to secure his nomination. Mr. Seward obtained on the first ballot 173½ votes, Mr. Lincoln 102, and the remainder were much scattered. At the second ballot, it seemed certain that Mr. Seward would triumph by a very large majority. But when the vote was taken, it showed 184½ for Seward and 181 for Lincoln. The third ballot gave Mr. Lincoln 231½ votes—only two short of the number required to nominate him—when, before the result was declared, enough Ohio and New England votes were promptly given to nominate him. But that mere majority was not permitted to stand on the record, for State after State wheeled into the Lincoln ranks, and, amid immense enthusiasm, he was made by a unanimous vote, on the motion of the Hon. Wm. M. Evarts (Seward's strongest friend), the Republican candidate for President; and in due time he was elected the first Republican President of the United States.

In a long and private conversation with President Lincoln during a whole evening at the Soldiers' Home, during the week of his inauguration, he gave me a history of his feelings and anxieties during the campaign. He said he had "gone his whole length" for the Republican party (six feet and four inches, I thought), and he felt that the nation was thoroly aroused and enthusiastic, as never before, for the overthrow of slavery and the establishment of freedom thruout the land. He was sure, he said, "from the word go," after his nomination that he would be elected.

In November, on the day of the election, he said he was calm and sure of the result. The first news he received, mostly from New York, was unfavorable, and he felt a little discouraged. Later the dispatches indicated a turn in the tide, and when he learned of his election he said his heart overflowed with thanksgiving to God for his providential goodness to our beloved country. He continued: "I cannot conceal the fact that I was a very happy man," and then he added, with much feeling, "Who could help being so under such circumstances?" He then said that "the enthusiastic greetings of his neighbors and friends during the evening, at the club," together with the numerous telegrams which poured in upon him, "well nigh upset him with joy." At a late hour he left the club rooms and went home to talk over matters with his wife. Before going to the club that evening to get the election news as it came in, he said: "I told my wife to go to bed, as probably I should not be back before midnight. When at about twelve o'clock the news came informing me of my election I said: 'Boys, I think I will go home now; for there is a little woman there who would like to hear the news.' The club gave me three rousing cheers and then I left. On my arrival I went to my bedroom and found my wife sound asleep. I gently touched her shoulder and said, 'Mary!'; she made no answer. I spoke again, a little louder, saying, 'Mary, Mary! *we are elected!*' Well," continued the President, "I then went to bed, but before I went to sleep I selected every member of my Cabinet save one. I determined on Seward for my Secretary of State, Chase for Secretary of the Treasury, Welles (whose acquaintance I made in Hartford) for Secretary of the Navy, and Blair and others for the other positions; but I was induced to make one or two changes when I got to Washington. My Cabinet, however, was substantially fixt upon that

night. I wanted Seward, for I had the highest respect for him and the utmost confidence in his ability. I wanted Chase also; I considered him one of the ablest, best and most reliable men in the country, and a good representative of the progressive, anti-slavery element in the party." In a word, he said he "wanted all his competitors to have a place in his Cabinet in order to create harmony in the party."

In 1862, Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton, who had then, by contract, the sole editorial control of the paper, while I retained direction only of the financial and other business departments, felt it to be their duty, against my wishes, to criticise President Lincoln for "not moving more rapidly in suppressing the Rebellion." At one time, while General McClellan was the leader of our armies in Virginia, the editors, believing that the great body of the people demanded more activity, spoke out plainly, and perhaps too much so, about the "slow course of the President." Mr. Lincoln felt deeply grieved by these criticisms in THE INDEPENDENT and spoke about it to a mutual friend—the Hon. Schuyler Colfax—supposing, as he did, that I was then the sole owner and editor of the paper. Mr. Colfax—then a leading Republican Congressman from the West—lost no time in writing me on the subject. My reply to him was that I did not control the editorial columns of THE INDEPENDENT except in the business departments, and requested him kindly to state that fact to the President. He did so immediately, but thought I had better let the President know this by a personal interview—if I could go to Washington—or, if not, by letter. I went immediately to Washington and called without delay at the White House. An immense crowd was there, and after waiting an hour or more, I came to the conclusion that there was no chance of seeing the President that morning. The city was then in the greatest excitement—as was the whole country—about the news from the battle-fields; and I saw that the poor man had enough on his mind to crush him, without my adding a feather's weight to his troubles. I started to go to my hotel, when, in passing out of the reception room, I met the President face to face, on his way from his office downstairs to his luncheon. He grasped my hand and said: "Well, well! is this you? What can I do for you?" I commenced to tell my errand, when he broke out in the most tender and touching words, saying: "Mr. Bowen, I now know your position; it is all right. I am sorry you troubled yourself to come here. Pray don't bother yourself a moment;" and with many kind words he prest my hand, and we parted.



GEN. JOHN C. FREMONT.
From a contemporary Brady negative.

Never after that interview did the President have occasion to criticise THE INDEPENDENT for deviating from its uniform course in doing all in its power to sustain and encourage him in his efforts for the suppression of the Rebellion. Such measures, however, were soon adopted by him as convinced and satisfied the people of the whole North.

NEW YORK CITY.

An Unpublisht Lincoln Letter

BY HENRY OLDYS

THE letter of which a *fac-simile* is here publisht was in a bundle of old letters found among the effects of my grandfather, Hon. Nathan Sargent, on his death in 1878. The package contained communications from Henry Clay, John M. Clayton, Edward Everett, Lewis Cass, Henry A. Wise, Reverdy Johnson and a number of other men whose activities helped to mold the destiny of the nation. It has been my intention, when pressure of regular duties would permit, to publish these letters, which cast some slight additional light on the political history of the country for more than twenty years. This Lincoln letter belongs to a later period than is covered by the bulk of the correspondence, and readily detaches itself from the rest, as was long ago pointed out to me by my friend, Col. John G. Nicolay, who was anxious to use it in the life of Lincoln prepared jointly by himself and Mr. Hay. At the time I was not convinced by his arguments and was unwilling to part with the letter. As we grow older we grow wiser, and I have since regretted that I did not accede to Colonel Nicolay's earnest request. However, that is past, and I am glad that I now have the opportunity to offer this additional bit to the Lincolniana called forth by the centennial anniversary of the birth of our great President.

The letter was written in the period intervening between Lincoln's unsuccessful campaign against Stephen A. Douglas in 1858 for the Senatorship from Illinois and his nomination for the Presidency at the Chicago convention of 1860. The intense agitation attending the passage of the Nebraska bill in 1854 had been augmented by the subsequent rapid succession of events. The Ostend manifesto, with its open advocacy of the conquest of Cuba, for the purpose, as the North firmly believed, of extending slave-holding territory, and in the framing of which Buchanan, then Minister to England, had played a leading part; the various filibustering expeditions undertaken against Cuba, Nicaragua and Mexico, with the same design; the bloody reign of violence and lawlessness in Kansas; the frequent scenes of strife resulting from attempts to execute the fugitive slave law; the Dred Scott decision, with its pro-slavery *obiter dictum* of the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court—had swept both North and South off their feet and had produced a confusion of political alignments that resembled chaos. The demoralization of the great Democratic party, due to the tension on the slavery question and precipitated by Lincoln in his debates with Douglas, had given to its opponents a glimpse of victory, if only the diverse constituents of the opposition could be united. Judge Sargent, an old line Whig, was one of many who attempted to solve this difficult problem of fusing the various shades of opinion into one so as to present a solid front to the common enemy. A lifelong friend and ardent admirer of Henry Clay, it was but natural that his thoughts should turn to compromise. In the palmy days of the Whig party (to which he had given its name) he had been prominent in party counsels both as the editor of a leading newspaper and as a political writer (his "Oliver Oldschool" letters had been accepted as gospel by the rank

Springfield, Ills. June 23. 1859

Hon. Nathan Sargent.

My dear Sir

Your very acceptable letter of the 13th. was duly received. Of course I would be pleased to see all the elements of opposition united for the approaching contest of 1860; but I confess I have not much hope of seeing it. You state a platform for such union in these words, "Opposition to the opening of the Slave trade; & eternal hostility to the rotten democracy;" You add, by way of comment "I say, if the republicans would be content with this, there will be no obstacle to a union of the opposition. But this should be distinctly understood, before Southern men are asked to join them in a National convention" Well, I say such a platform, unanamously adopted by a National convention, with two of the best men living placed upon it as candidates, would probably carry Maryland, and would certainly not carry a single other State. It would gain nothing in the South, and lose every thing in the North. Mr. Goggin has just been beaten in Virginia on just such a platform. Last year the Republicans of Illinois cast 125.000 votes; on such a platform as yours they can not cast as many by 50.000. You could not help perceiving this, if you would but reflect that the republican party is utterly powerless everywhere, if it will, by any means, drive from it all those who come to it from the democracy for the sole object of preventing the spread, and nationalization of slavery. Whenever this object is waived by the organization, they will drop the organization; and

the organization itself will dissolve into thin air— Your platform proposes to allow the spread, and nationalization of slavery, to proceed without let or hindrance, save only that it shall not receive supplies directly from Africa— Surely you do not seriously believe the Republicans can come to any such terms—

From the passage of the Nebraska bill up to date, the Southern opposition have constantly sought to gain an advantage over the rotten democracy, by running ahead of them in extreme opposition to, and misrepresentation of black republicans— It will be a good deal, if we fail to remember them in malice, (as I hope we shall fail to remember it) but it is altogether too much to ask us to try to stand with them on the platform which has proved altogether insufficient to sustain them alone—

If the rotten democracy shall be beaten in 1860, it has to be done by the North; no human invention can deprive them of the South— I do not deny that they are as good men in the South as the North; and I guess we will elect one of them if he will allow us to do so on Republican grounds— I think there can be no other grounds of union— For my single self I would be willing to withdraw some Southern men without a platform; but I am satisfied that is not the case with the Republican party generally.

Yours very truly
A. Lincoln

and file). He felt it his duty, therefore, to contribute his share to the solution of the vext question of devising a platform on which all the opponents of Democracy could unite. And not that only; with many other conservative men, he was greatly alarmed at the rapid growth of bitter sectional feeling, and hoped that if the Republican party could be committed to milder measures, the impending conflict would be averted. This was a hope that glimmered in the breasts of many in those exciting days, chiefly men of the older *régime,* who felt that the headlong whirl toward conflict that followed so closely the death of Henry Clay, the Great Pacificator, was largely due to the removal of that steady hand from the helm. The followers—and it is not hyperbole to call them the worshippers—of that gallant leader, were filled with the desire to secure a settlement of the burning question of slavery along the lines of the principles they had imbibed from him. Party rancor and strife for supremacy were not incompatible with national safety, but the vital prejudice for or against slavery must be dealt with by compromise, or the country would be plunged into a fratricidal conflict. It is possible that such men as Judge Sargent believed it would be better to lose the Presidential contest to the Democrats than to win on terms that would mean certain war.

Lincoln and those who had joined with him in organizing the Republican party were of sterner stuff. To them slavery was a hideous crime, and there could be no compromise with evil. Whatever the result, there was but one course—to prevent "the spread and nationalization of slavery" and to hope for its ultimate extinction in its Southern stronghold. In a letter written to Schuyler Colfax July 6th, 1859, a few days after the Sargent letter, Lincoln says, after deprecating the tendency to "platform" for local issues without regard to their effect elsewhere:

"Kansas, in her confidence that she can be saved to freedmen on 'Squatter Sovereignty,' ought not to forget that to prevent the spread and nationalization of slavery is a national concern, and must be attended to by the nations."[1]

He, too, was looking beyond the Presidential contest to the establishment of principles on which the sectional conflict must be settled. But with him it was no concession, but a fight to the finish. A country could not exist half slave, half free. One side or the other must dominate. It was not a question where to draw the line, for no line could be drawn that recognized the existence of slavery as right. The question must be decided definitely and forever whether slavery was right or wrong. Possest as he was of an abiding conviction that slavery was wrong *per se,* he could consider no compromise with those who upheld it on moral grounds. His complete and forcible rejection of Judge Sargent's proposed platform was to be expected, not only because of its weakness as a standard around which to rally the scattered forces of opposition, but because of its ignoring what he regarded as a national crime. In a letter to Canisius written just four weeks earlier (May 17th, 1859) he thus expresses himself:

"As to the matter of fusion, I am for it, if it can be had on Republican grounds; and I am not for it on any other terms. A fusion on any other terms would be as foolish as unprincipled. . . . I am against letting down the Republican standard a hair's breadth."[2]

With him it was a question, not merely of expediency, but of moral principle; and moral principles are not a legitimate subject of compromise.

In his debates with Douglas during the preceding summer Lincoln had clarified and sharply delineated the issue between the North and South as no other man had yet done. He had widened and made impassable the breach between the Douglas and Buchanan Democrats; he had demolished the refuge of "squatter sovereignty," and he had raised himself personally to such an eminence that his own unflinching individuality was the rallying point for all the uncompromising foes of slavery. His unyielding attitude and his towering figure are clearly markt in his letter to Judge Sargent.

SILVER SPRING, MD.

[1] Abraham Lincoln, Nicolay and Hay, p. 179.
[2] Abraham Lincoln, Nicolay and Hay, p. 181.

Lincoln and Labor

BY W. J. GHENT

Author of "Our Benevolent Feudalism," "Mass and Class," Etc.

"I AM glad to see," said Abraham Lincoln in his New Haven speech, March 6, 1860, "that a system of labor prevails in New England under which laborers can strike when they want to. . . . I like the system which lets a man quit when he wants to, and wish it might prevail everywhere."

The strike of the Lynn shoemakers was then in progress, and Lincoln seems to have regarded it with deep concern. At Hartford, March 5th, and at New Haven the following day, he gave it considerable mention in his speeches. Doubtless to him at that time a strike was of the nature of a new phenomenon. He had been familiar only with the more primitive relation of employer and employee on the frontier. But the material well-being of workingmen was a subject upon which he had pondered for many years, and any legitimate means intended to further that well-being was sure to awaken his sympathy. As early as 1847 he had written:

"Inasmuch as most good things are produced by labor, it follows that all such things belong of right to those whose labor produced them. But it has so happened, in all ages of the world, that some have labored, and others have, without labor, enjoyed a large portion of the fruits. This is wrong and should not continue. To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor, or as nearly as possible, is a worthy object of any good government."

This is a somewhat remarkable declaration, considering the time at which it was uttered, and the environment in which Lincoln lived. The hired laborers whom Lincoln knew were not of the factory or the mill, sustaining only an impersonal and collective relation with their employers. They were men who hired out for a time—as a rule, one or two to an employer—subsequently becoming independent producers or the employers of other men. The frontier was developing rapidly, there were no class lines, and the workman of one day was often the employer of the morrow. "There is no permanent class of hired laborers among us," said Lincoln in 1854; and tho the statement was by no means correct as applied to the East, it was in a large measure true of the Middle West. The concept of the wage laborer's right to the whole produce of his labor is one not usually found among men bred in a community where only the more primitive forms of capitalism prevail. Where did Lincoln get it? Was it framed out of something which he found in Horace Greeley's *Tribune,* then an outspoken advocate of Fourierite Socialism? Or did he develop it out of his own reflection?

There is no answer. But we know from his speeches and letters that the labor question claimed an increasing share of his attention. In his Cincinnati speech of September 17th, 1859, he devoted considerable time to it; and in his speech before the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society at Milwaukee, thirteen days later, he takes up, point by point, the argument subsequently made in his First Annual Message on the necessity of giving greater consideration to labor than to capital.

In all this he is still dealing with the forms of labor, whether hired or independent, typical of the Middle West. He praises the industrious, sober and honest wage-worker who "accumulates capital" and thus becomes the employer of other men. A relation of capital and labor is thus rightfully establisht between employer and employee, he says—"a relation of which I make no complaint." But he insists that that relation, after all, "does not embrace more than one-eighth of the labor of the country." In other words, in Lincoln's judgment, seven-eighths of the labor of the country was at that time being done by self-employing farmers and artisans.

Lincoln's statistics were sometimes faulty, and they were conspicuously so here. The crude census of 1860 does not help us much in determining the measure of his error, but it is certain that the factory system was already well developed in the Eastern States, particularly in the production of textiles, metals (including implements), lumber products and leather, When Lincoln came East in the winter of 1859-60 he became acquainted

with this—to him—new relation of labor and capital. The Lynn shoemakers had joined in a strike, and the Democrats, particularly Douglas, were making political capital of the trouble. Labor unions were then looked upon with grave apprehension by the people generally—that is, that part of the people who had so much as heard of such bodies. But Lincoln boldly took sides with the strikers. According to an abstract of his Hartford speech:

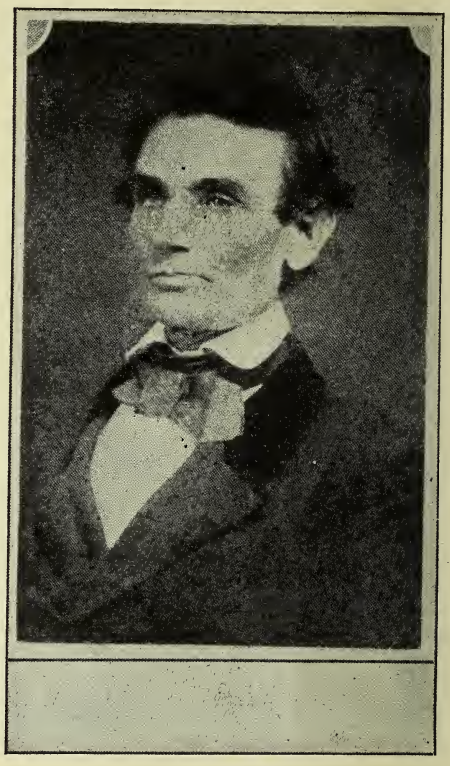
"Mr. Lincoln then took up the Massachussetts shoemakers' strike, treating it in a humorous and philosophical manner, and exposing to ridicule the foolish pretense of Senator Douglas, that the strike arose from 'this unfortunate sectional warfare.' Mr. Lincoln thanked God that we have a system of labor where there can be a strike. Whatever the pressure, there is a point where the workman may stop."

At New Haven his speech was reported verbatim. He said:

"Another specimen of this bushwhacking—that "shoe strike." Now be it understood that I do not pretend to know all about the matter. I am merely going to speculate a little about some of its phases, and at the outset I am glad to see that a system of labor prevails in New England under which laborers can strike when they want to, where they are not obliged to work under all circumstances, and are not tied down and obliged to labor whether you pay them or not. I like the system which lets a man quit when he wants to, and wish it might prevail everywhere."

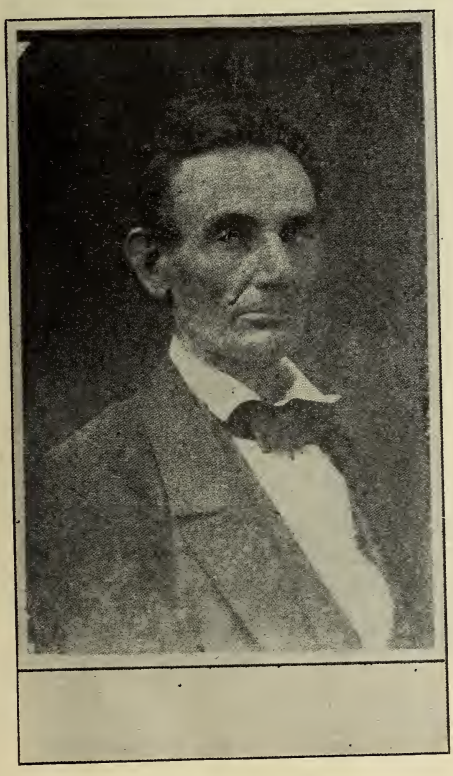
The warm sympathy of Lincoln for laboring men, organized and unorganized, is manifest in many of his utterances. The reciprocal devotion of laboring men to Lincoln and the cause he represented is equally notable. In the years just preceding the Civil War the unskilled and unorganized workers of the North were generally prompted instinctively to oppose slavery. The skilled and organized workers, it must be confest, too often objected to any interference with slavery. In this attitude they were no doubt guided by the manufacturers, who deprecated all anti-slavery agitation because it "disturbed business." The manufacturers followed what they conceived to be their immediate interests, and the mechanics, who had not then developed an independent class feeling, imitated the attitude of their employers.

But when the crash came they awakened to the real significance of the struggle. The organized workers enlisted with the same eagerness as did their unorganized brothers. Printers, carpenters, painters, shoemakers, machinists, hurried to the front, and many unions were thinned to the breaking point. A general convention of trade unionists in Philadelphia in 1861 pledged their support to Lincoln and demanded the abolition of slavery. Similar action was taken by many unions thruout the country, tho most union men proved their devotion by promptly enlisting instead of remaining at home to pass resolutions. The Workingmen's Association of New York City, in March, 1864, elected Lincoln an honorary member, adopted a congratulatory address, and sent a committee to wait upon him and notify him of his election to membership. The workingmen of England recognized the significance of the struggle quite as clearly as did their American brothers. The cotton operatives of Lancashire, 6,000 strong, at a meeting in Manchester on New Year's Eve, 1862, refused to pe-



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
From a photograph made in Urbana, Ill., in the fall of 1857. From the collection of Frederick Hill Meserve, New York.

tition Her Majesty's Government to intervene, and adopted a congratulatory address to Lincoln, urging him to abolish slavery. Somewhat similar action was taken on the same night by large workingmen's gatherings in London and Sheffield. Other meetings in London and Bradford, on January 29th, 1863, and thruout England and Scotland during February and March, continued the movement. One of the most notable of these meetings was the gathering of trade unionists in St. James's Hall, London, on March 26th. It was addrest by John Stuart Mill, Professor Beesly, John Bright



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
From a photograph owned by William Lloyd Garrison, made by Fassett, of Chicago, in October, 1859.

and others, and one of the resolutions was proposed by Sir W. R. Cremer, at the time a working carpenter.

In December, 1864, the Central Council of the newly formed International Workingmen's Association, a body destined to become famous as the forereuner of the International Socialist movement, transmitted to Lincoln an address congratulating the American people on the President's re-election. It is possible that this address was written by Karl Marx—most probable that he had a hand in its preparation, for he was a member of the Council at the time, and many of the passages in the document are Marxian in thought and construction:

"From the commencement of the Titanic American strife, the workingmen of Europe felt instinctively that the star spangled banner carried the destiny of their class. . . . The working classes of Europe understood at once, even before the frantic partisanship of the upper classes for the Confederate gentry had given its dismal warning, that the slaveholders' rebellion was to sound the tocsin for a general holy crusade of property against labor, and that for the men of labor, with their hopes for the future, even their past conquests were at stake in that tremendous conflict on the other side of the Atlantic. . . . They [the working classes] consider it an earnest of the epoch to come that it fell to the lot of Abraham Lincoln, the single minded son of the working class, to lead his country thru the matchless struggle for the rescue of an enchained race and the reconstruction of a social work."

These evidences of working-class devotion to the cause he represented touched Lincoln profoundly. To the committee of the Workingmen's Association of New York City he replied at length, quoting the part of his First Annual Message regarding the relations of labor and capital, and adding:

"You comprehend, as your address shows, that the existing rebellion means more and tends to do more than the perpetuation of African slavery—that it is, in fact, a war upon the rights of all working people. . . . None are so deeply interested to resist the present rebellion as the working people. Let them beware of prejudices, working division and hostility among themselves. The most notable feature of a disturbance in your city last summer [referring to the draft riots] was the hanging of some working people by other working people. It should never be so. The strongest bond of human sympathy, outside of the family relation, should be one uniting all working people, of all nations, and tongues, and kindreds."

To the address of the Manchester workingmen he replied on January 19th, 1863:

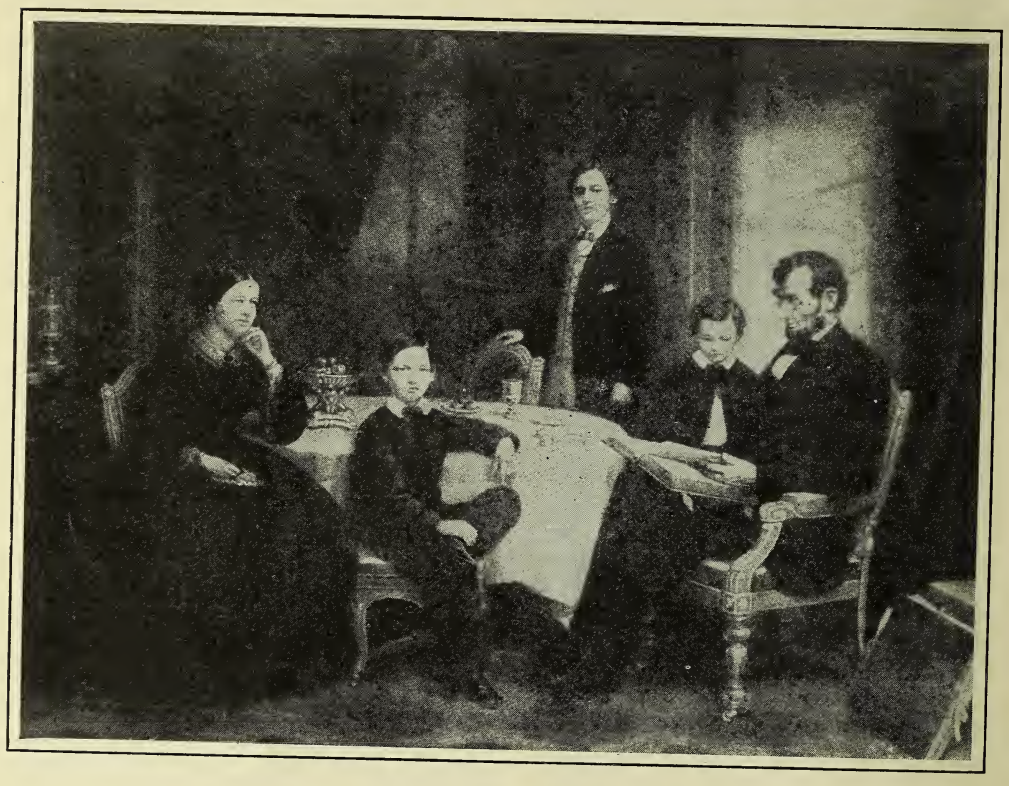
"I know and deeply deplore the sufferings which the workingmen at Manchester, and in all Europe, are called to endure in this crisis. . . . Thru the action of our disloyal citizens, the workingmen of Europe have been subjected to severe trials, for the purpose of forcing their sanction to that attempt [to perpetuate slavery]. Under the circumstances I cannot but regard your decisive utterances

upon the question as an instance of sublime Christian heroism which has not been surpassed in any age or in any country. It is indeed an energetic and reinspiring assurance of the inherent power of truth, and of the ultimate and universal triumph of justice, humanity, and freedom."

To the workingmen of London he wrote, on February 2d, 1863, expressing his "sincere appreciation of the exalted and humane sentiments" by which their address to him was inspired, declaring that the obligation had devolved upon the American people of testing "whether a government establisht on the principles of human freedom can be maintained against an effort to build one upon the exclusive foundation of human bondage," and rejoicing in the evidences of magnanimity which the London workingmen are manifesting in their attitude toward the struggle. There is no record of a reply by Lincoln to the address of the International, tho the receipt of the address was acknowledged in a formal note by Charles Francis Adams, then Minister to England.

Said Lincoln in his First Annual Message:

"Labor is prior to, and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration. . . . No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty—none less inclined to touch or take aught which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power they already possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, till all of liberty shall be lost."



THE LINCOLN FAMILY.
From the Frederick Hill Meserve collection.

Three years later he repeated these words, and added, "The views then exprest remain unchanged," and further, "I cannot better express myself."

"Lincoln did not see," says Mr. Henry Bryan Binns in his "Lincoln," "the industrial change that was coming. He

believed that in maintaining the individualistic ideals of the North he was maintaining the only practical social equality." He was, as I have pointed out in a previous article (*Collier's*, April 1st, 1905), fundamentally a Jeffersonian, tho his Jeffersonianism was qualified by a good deal of what today would be called socialism. His thought lagged behind his feeling. Committed to the old individualism, oblivious of the tremendous change then going on in the operation of industry, and yet sympathetic to the core with the utmost assertion by the working class of its rights and powers, many of his expressions seem, in the light of modern judgment, to be paradoxical. Almost in the same sentence he talks of working-class solidarity, and yet of the opportunity for each workman to become wealthy; of securing to each the whole product of his labor, and yet of the legitimacy of capitalist profit. In his economics he was an Individualist; in his ethics he was a Socialist.

It would be idle to speculate upon the changed views he might have held had he lived thru the great crisis that absorbed his thought and taxt his energies. He would have rounded out his convictions and made them more consistent with one another; but whether by attaining a more consistent Individualism or a more consistent Socialism, we cannot know. At all events he was, and would have remained, a devoted friend of the toiler—no doubt the truest, warmest friend of labor that ever ruled a nation.

New York City.

Lincoln in the Hearts of the People

BY BENJAMIN CHAPIN

[Sprung from the best New England stock, transplanted to the Western Reserve, Benjamin Chapin was born in Bristol, Ohio, a few years after the Civil War, and was educated at New Lime Institute and University of Chicago. Mr. Chapin has achieved extraordinary success in an original four-act play, entitled "Lincoln at the White House," running with daily matinees at the Garden Theater, New York. In connection with the centenary of Lincoln's birth and in view of the actor-playwright's long identification with the character of the martyred President, we have asked him to tell the readers of The Independent how the Lincoln idea has grown and developed with him as an artist and with the American people, his auditors.—Editor.]

WHEN I first exprest my intention of embodying Lincoln on the stage. my friends looked at me askance and gave me up as conceited or crazy. "You fail to realize," said a well-wisher, "the affection and reverence of the American people for the great martyr. When you portray the man, you flout that sentiment."

Undismayed, I continued to study passionately every bit of Lincolniana within my reach, to interview his surviving comrades at Washington and Springfield, and to prepare myself for the arduous task of making the President live again. The physical make-up and characterization proved but a matter of a few weeks. To embody the spirit of a man, so to speak, was a task of five years' duration.

When I faced the first audience to see and hear the Lincoln monologue, covering a two hours' entertainment, wherein I told stories, gave a cabinet meeting and a home scene with Mrs. Lincoln and Tad, all in the make-up of the President, my friends' predictions were falsified. There was not a man, woman or child who resented the Lincoln embodiment. Instead, for some time after the beginning of my performance, wonder and astonishment ruled the audience, as tho a ghost rather than the actor walked the boards. Venerable ladies of sixty and more viewed me with that vacant, fascinated stare of the hypnotic subjects. After the performance ended several persons came up and talkt to me. They did not address me as Mr. Chapin. Each man or woman called me Mr. Lincoln, and there was no joke nor flattery about this. Apparently I was Lincoln to them for the time.

I have often been asked, Do you por-

tray the real Lincoln? I answer, Yes—and no. It is obvious to those familiar with dramatic art that from my resources and knowledge of the character I must nevertheless portray the people's idea or ideal of Lincoln. The portrayal, my critics tell me, bears the stamp of truth. Yet it is the seeming truth and not the literal truth. I have ever been guided by Joseph Jefferson's famous dictum that the secret of acting is to seem natural, not to be natural. The absolute, literal Lincoln of the White House would appear extremely unnatural to the audiences that go to see the character.

I had a striking illustration of this in Butler, Pa., several years ago, when I addrest a teachers' institute and told a



"LINCOLN" READING "THE INDEPENDENT."
Mr. Chapin, impersonator of Lincoln, as he appears on the stage.

real Lincoln story about Tad, his father, and the boy's discovery of a litter of pup-



THE FUNERAL OF LINCOLN.

This catafalque was used in the celebration of the obsequies of Abraham Lincoln in the City of New York, April 24th and 25th, 1865. The main platform was fourteen feet long, eight feet wide and fifteen feet one inch in height. On this platform, which was five feet from the ground, was a dais six inches in height on which the coffin rested. Above the dais was a canopy supported by four columns curved upward at the center and surmounted by a miniature Temple of Liberty. The platform was covered with black cloth, which fell at the side nearly to the ground and was edged with silver bullion fringe; festoons of black cloth also hung from the sides, festooned with silver stars and also edged with silver bullion. The canopy was trimmed in like manner with black cloth festooned and spangled with silver bullion, the corners surmounted by rich plumes of black and white feathers. At the base of each column were three American flags slightly inclined, festooned and covered with crepe. The Temple of Liberty was represented as deserted, having no emblems of any kind in or around it except a small flag at the top at half mast. The inside of the car was lined with white satin, fluted. From the center of the roof was suspended a large eagle with outspread wings, having in its talons a laurel wreath. The platform around the coffin was strewed with flowers. The car was drawn by sixteen gray horses covered with black cloth trimmings, each horse being led by a groom.

pies. The story was not broad in any sense. It was merely extremely homely and racy of the soil, but it did not fit in with the Pennsylvanians' idea of Lincoln. Several persons walked out and the village paper next day excoriated me. The lesson never had to be repeated. I aim to give all the essential sides of Lincoln's character, but attuned to artistic harmony and with the irrelevant details shoved far in the background. This seeming naturalness has succeeded so well that men who have known Lincoln in the flesh have often said to me:

"I saw more of the real Lincoln in two hours of your play than I ever saw before, tho I have been with him for weeks at a time. You have brought together all the main qualities, so I could get a perspective view of the man himself which I never realized when I was with him, for perhaps I was too near to Lincoln to know him."

And this brings me to the neo-Lincoln idea, the place of Lincoln in history and in the hearts of his countrymen. During the eleven years I have been presenting this character, the public interest not only in my work but in Lincoln in general has been steadily growing. The multitude of plans for honoring Lincoln by monuments, memorial shrines, roadways and waterways, shows how intense is the affection of America for its greatest historical figure. If the public has been kind to my work, it has been, perhaps, because

I have shared this reverence for the man and have maintained the belief that Lincoln is the one world-wide contribution of the United States to the Immortals. He was most modest. Often he said that any other statesman could take his place and that the shoes of any of his Cabinet officers could easily be filled. My studies have led me to the opposite conclusion. No other captain at the helm could have weathered the terrible civil storm. And remember that Lincoln stood alone. No man in public life remained his undeviating supporter from the start to the finish. Even in his Cabinet he was much distrusted, and the story that the aged Senator Dawes told me of Charles Sumner illustrates the feeling of many in Congress. Sumner, raging and vengeful, took the horse car from the Capitol to Dawes's, and after denouncing the President remarked:

"It will be impossible for that man Lincoln to be re-elected President after my speech last night!"

Sumner's tremendous egoism was balkt of this wish. The captain stayed at the helm. While his opponents changed and shifted, Lincoln was always the same. The phrases of boyhood and young manhood came back to his lips in his closing years. Always he possest a wonderful all-around sympathy not only for the Unionists and their cause, but for all humanity. It is this which distinguishes Lincoln from our other great Americans. He was not a member of an aristocratic class like George Washington, nor was he simply a great national patriot like Washington, Jackson or Grant. Other nations recognize the universal character of Lincoln's genius by displaying his statues and portraits before the children in the schools, as the replicas of no other American statesman are displayed.

A great monument of brick and stone to Lincoln, like Grant's Tomb, for instance, would be an eyesore. Personally I should not care to look at it, and I doubt if most Lincoln admirers would derive pleasure therefrom. A great public roadway, like that proposed between Washington and Gettysburg, would express the spirit of the man better than anything else. With the project of the Lincoln Farm Association to purchase his birthplace at Hodgenville, Ky., I am in hearty sympathy. The receipts of my first performance at the Garden Theater were, in fact, devoted to this fund.

I believe in preserving the Lincoln farm, and there is nothing against having a reproduction made, if desired, of the old Lincoln log cabin. Historical investigation shows that the actual old log cabin has long since rotted away. The reproductions are not the cabin any more than the "scaffold" of John Brown, pieces of which used to be hawkt about from house to house by peddlers in Ohio when I was a boy, was the real thing. My enterprising press agent several years ago credited me with the ownership of a freak cabin in which the timbers of the Lincoln and Jefferson Davis homes were commingled. Needless to say, he dreamed this without my authority or consent. I have often been asked to stand as sponsor for fake cabins, but have always refused to do so.

New York City.

Salutation

BY RUTH STERRY

Did you choose the journey, friend?
No, nor I;
But to make it cheerfully,
Let us try.
When the day is dark, I pray,
Sing a song to cheer the way,
For tomorrow we will be
One day nearer to the sea.

Did you choose the journey, friend?
No, nor I;
But we know the end will come
By and by.
All today we bear the load
Up the weary winding road,
But tomorrow we may be
At the Inn in company.

Roselle Park, N. J.



OLD STATE HOUSE (NOW COUNTY BUILDING),
Springfield, Ill.

The Lincoln Illinois Country

BY DANIEL KILHAM DODGE

[At our request Professor Dodge, who holds the chair in English at the University of Illinois and who is known as a student of Lincoln, made a special trip thru the Lincoln Illinois Country in preparation for this article.—EDITOR.]

WHEN Thomas Lincoln moved with his family from Indiana to Illinois in the spring of 1830, he selected for his first home a spot about ten miles west of Decatur, the county seat of Macon County. In the short autobiography prepared in 1859 Lincoln wrote:

"Here they built a log cabin, into which they removed and made sufficient of rails to fence ten acres of ground, fenced and broke the ground, and raised a crop of some corn upon it the same year."

This cabin, which was occupied by the Lincoln family for only a short time, was exhibited at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition, but by some oversight it was destroyed on the close of the exposition. The cabin at the St. Louis Exposition was constructed from a picture of the original.

Altho the young Abraham Lincoln had reached his majority before this change in the family affairs had occurred, and was therefore his own master, he apparently wisht to give full measure of service. That same summer, however, he left home and started out for himself. Curiously enough, his first engagement, that of taking a flat boat to New Orleans, brought him to his later home, Springfield, then a town of about twelve hundred inhabitants. By another coincidence, the flat boat was stranded near his second Illinois home, New Salem, where he settled on his return from his



THE LINCOLN LOG CABIN.
After a steel engraving made from a photograph by H. W. Sciberd about 1865.

eventful journey down the river. While in New Salem, in 1832, Lincoln became a candidate for the Legislature, but in spite of his personal popularity he suffered his first and only defeat at the hands of the people. During the New Salem period Lincoln volunteered for the Black Hawk War, and later served as postmaster, storekeeper and surveyor, and began the study of law. If for no other reason, the town of New Salem can claim distinction as the place in which Lincoln began his double career as lawyer and politician.

But close as is the association of New Salem with the beginnings of Lincoln's activities, the chief interest will always center in his later home, Springfield, to which he moved in 1837. As he himself said in the exquisite farewell address at the little station, on February 11th, 1861:

"My friends, no one, not in my situation, can appreciate my feeling of sadness at this parting. To this place, and the kindness of these people, I owe everything. Here I have lived a quarter of a century and have passed from a young to an old man. Here my children have been born, and one is buried. I now leave, not knowing when or whether ever I may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested upon Washington."

From the time that he first settled there Lincoln was a loyal citizen of Springfield. He workt hard and sagaciously to have the capital moved there, and the success of this effort was due not a little to him. Springfield could not have been a very attractive town at that time, with its mud roads, often almost impassable for wagons, and with small straggling buildings, some of them log cabins. But as Lincoln had just come from a village of still more primitive appearance he was not critical.

Immediately after settling in Springfield Lincoln began the practice of law, his very informal admission to the Bar having been gained apparently the year before. He was associated at different times with

several different practitioners, his latest partnership, that with his biographer Herndon, being continued nominally until Lincoln's death. Inquiry failed to reveal any of the buildings occupied by Lincoln the lawyer. The last one, a two-story brick house, continued to stand until a few years ago, when it gave place to a business block. The two buildings still remaining that are closely connected with Lincoln are the old State House, on the square, now used as the Sangamon County Court House, and the home, four blocks away, on the corner of Eighth and Jackson streets. The first of these must have been a very fine building sixty years ago, when architectural standards in Illinois were not as high as they are now, and it is still a very useful building, with no signs of decay. It served its original purpose for many years after Lincoln's death, and for the sake of its associations it should never be allowed to give way to a modern structure. But when we think of the fate of so many of the county court houses of the Eighth District with which Lincoln's name is associated, we can sometimes fear that the desire for improvement may find a sacrifice in the old State House on the square in Springfield.

But fortunately for our descendants, the future of the far more interesting and significant building, the Lincoln home, is assured. It was built in 1839 by the Rev. Charles Dresser, the first rector of St. Paul's Church, now the pro-cathedral of the diocese of Springfield. Dr. Dresser married Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln in 1842, and two years later he sold the house to Mr. Lincoln. At that time it was what in the Central West is called a cottage, a house of a story and a half. Some time after the purchase it was changed into substantially its present shape under the direction of Mrs. Lincoln during the absence of her husband on the circuit. The story that Lincoln,



MACON COUNTY'S FIRST COURT HOUSE.
Used now as a stable.

on his return to Springfield, asked a friend who lived in that house, is thoroly characteristic, whether it be strictly true or not.

Some biographers, desirous of emphasizing the contrast between the Illinois home and the White House, speak of the former as a simple house or even as an humble home. This is quite from the question, for altho, even in its improved form, it was both smaller and plainer than the Edwards house and many others in Springfield, it was at that time not noticeably plain or small, and it was far from being humble. Many of the floors were of red oak. A portion of this wood, which had been removed in connection with the repairs, was used to construct a very effective frame for the ox yoke made by Lincoln, now in the possession of the University of Illinois. The rooms in the house, with the exception of the dining-room and the room above it, are decidedly large, and the effect of the two parlors to the left of the entrance is markedly good. The hall, to be sure, is long and narrow and without character, but that was the general fault of even much handsomer houses, East and West, two generations ago. On the other hand, the most exacting architectural critic of today would be imprest with the symmetrical elegance of the balustrade and the landing above is almost spacious. The front bedroom to the left was occupied by Mr. Lincoln, and there is still on the walls a portion of the paper from about 1854. The freshness of the colors and the simplicity of the design show that the interior finish of the house during its occupancy by the Lincolns must have been far above the average. The room back of Mr. Lincoln's was occupied by Mrs. Lincoln and the younger boys. The rooms on the other side were used respectively as the spare room and Robert Lincoln's bedroom and study.

During the Presidency the house was rented and for some years after it received no special care, until 1883, when it was leased to an ideal tenant, Capt. C. H. Oldroyd, a warm admirer of Lincoln and an enthusiastic and discriminating collector of Lincolniana. He placed his collection there and opened the house to the public. A few years later Mr.



THE LINCOLN HOME, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Robert T. Lincoln presented the house to the State and Captain Oldroyd was appointed custodian. Since 1893 the home has been in charge of a descendant of Governor Ninian Edwards.

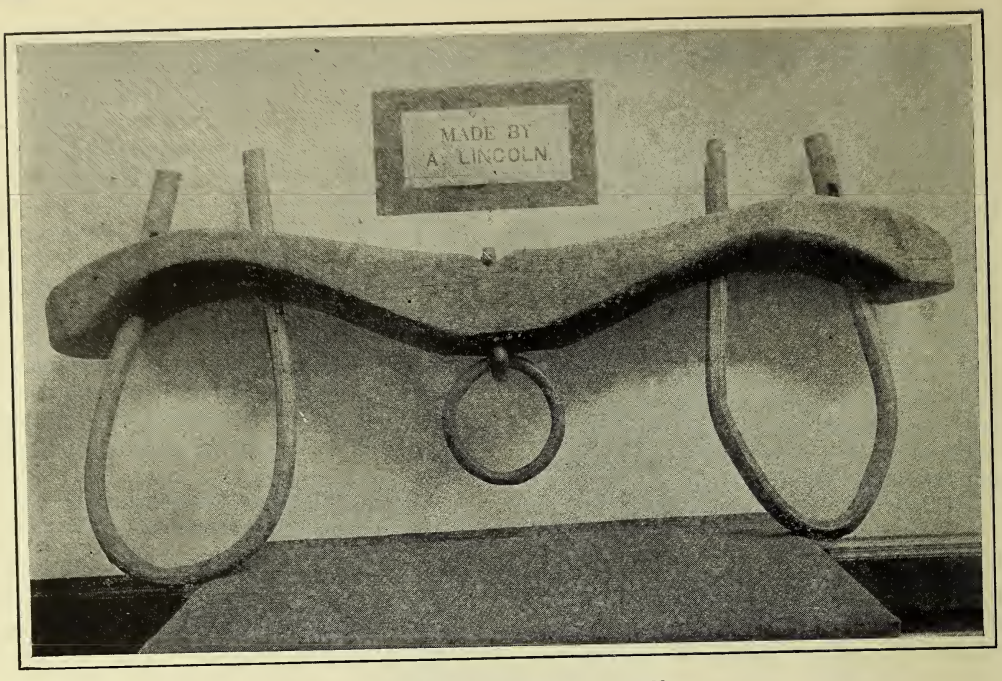
Altho the furnishing of the house is in the main not that of the earlier occupants, there are many objects intimately connected with the family. The solid old Empire sofa in the sitting-room is from the Edwards home and it is said to have been used by Lincoln and Mary Todd during the period of courtship. The sideboard in the dining-room came from the same place, and it is undoubtedly very much handsomer than the one with which Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln began housekeeping sixty-five years ago.

During his whole professional career Lincoln was intimately associated with the thirteen county seats which, with Springfield, formed the original Eighth District of Illinois. In those days the number of lawyers in any town outside of Chicago and the capital was very small and the supply for the central and southern portions of the State was chiefly furnished by Springfield. This peripatetic practice furnisht the lawyer interested in politics with an admirable opportunity to make himself known thru the State and to become acquainted in turn with the various local conditions. For Lincoln this legal pilgrimage seems to have had a peculiar charm, for he had much of the spirit of Dan Chaucer and could get entertainment and cheer from all sorts and conditions of men. There is no reason, however, to suppose that Lincoln on the circuit was ever the undignified, hail-fellow-well-met that some of his biographers represent him to have been.

Contrary to the impression held by many persons not acquainted with the State, the prairie of Central Illinois shows considerable variety and some portions lay claim to actual beauty. This is especially true of the portions crost by the Illinois, the Vermilion and the Sangamon rivers, the banks of which frequently consist of wooded bluffs. The



LINCOLN HOME AT SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
From a photograph taken in 1890.



OX YOKE MADE BY LINCOLN.
Now on exhibition at the University of Illinois.

old Macon County Court House now stands on a hill in a pretty park just outside of Decatur, and there are similar beauty spots in connection with many of the other towns visited by Lincoln. During the Presidency Lincoln once referred to his skill as a woodsman, and from many passages in his conversation and his writings we learn of his intimate knowledge of Nature. In the case of at least one of the county seats, Urbana, we have specific information that Lincoln was fond of walking in the woods to the north of the town, and in spite of his sociability we may be sure that in other places he did not spend all his spare time with his colleagues in the court room or at the hotel.

Like his great rival Douglas, Lincoln was heart and soul an Illinoisan, and like Douglas, too, he was a citizen of the State, not by the accident of birth, but by deliberate choice. He happened to be born in the same year in which Illinois became an independent territory, and his body lies in the soil he so dearly loved.

CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

The Shepherd

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

FROM the wide reaches of the wind-swept wold
With tender care he drives his flock to fold
That they secure may sleep;——
Thus, Lord, from the stark nightfall and the cold
O shepherd Thou Thy sheep!

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

Memorable Words of Abraham Lincoln

[From scores of the notable utterances of Abraham Lincoln we select the few that follow, which are of such historical importance that they ought to rest in every one's memory. —Editor.]

A HOUSE divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall, but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other.—Springfield, June, 1858.

A duty devolves upon me which is, perhaps, greater than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington. He never would have succeeded except for the aid of Divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied. I feel that I cannot succeed without the same divine aid which sustained him, and on the same Almighty Being I place my reliance for support, and I hope you, my friends, will all pray that I may receive that divine assistance, without which I cannot succeed, but with which success is certain. Again, I bid you all an affectionate farewell.—Springfield, February 11th, 1860.

I have never had a feeling, politically, that did not spring from the sentiments embodied in the Declaration of Independence. I have often pondered over the dangers that were incurred by the men who assembled here and framed and adopted that Declaration of Independence. I have pondered over the toils that were endured by the officers and soldiers of the army who achieved that independence. I have often inquired of myself what great principle or idea it was that kept this Confederacy so long together. It was not the mere matter of the separation of the Colonies from the mother land, but that sentiment in the Declaration of Independence which gave liberty, not alone to the people of this country, but, I hope, to the world, for all future time. It was that which gave promise that, in due time, the weight would be lifted from the shoulders of all men. This is the sentiment embodied in the Declaration of Independence. Now, my friends, can this country be saved on that basis? If it can, I shall consider myself one of the happiest men in the world if I can help to save it. If it cannot be saved upon that principle it will be truly awful. But if this country cannot be saved without giving up that principle, I was about to say I would rather be assassinated on this spot than surrender it. —Independence Hall, Philadelphia, February 21st, 1861.

Our popular Government has been called an experiment. Two points in it our people have already settled—the successful establishing and the successful administering of it. One still remains—its successful maintenance against a formidable attempt to overthrow it. It is now for them to demonstrate to the world that those who can fairly carry an election can suppress a rebellion; that ballots are the rightful and peaceful successors of bullets; and that when ballots have fairly and constitutionally decided, there can be no successful appeal back to bullets; that there can be no successful appeal, except to ballots themselves, at succeeding elections. Such will be a great lesson of peace; teaching men that what they cannot take by an election, neither can they take by a war; teaching all the folly of being the beginners of war.

It was with the deepest regret that the Executive found the duty of employing the war power in defense of the Government forced upon him. He could but perform this duty or surrender the existence of the Government. No compromise by public servants could in this case be a cure; not that compromises are not often proper; but that no popular government can long survive a marked precedent that those who carry an election can only save the Government from immediate destruction by giving up the main point upon which the people gave the election. The people themselves, and not their servants, can safely reverse their own deliberate decisions.

As a private citizen, the Executive



GOVERNOR SPRAGUE,
Soldier and Governor of Rhode Island during the Civil War.

could not have consented that these institutions shall perish; much less could he, in betrayal of so fast and so sacred a trust as these free people have confided in him. He felt that he had no moral right to shrink, or even to count the chances of his own life, in what might follow. In full view of his great responsibility he has so far done what he deemed to be his duty. You will now, according to your own judgment, perform yours. He sincerely hopes that your views and your action may so accord with his as to assure all faithful citizens who have been disturbed in their rights, of a certain and speedy restoration to them, under the Constitution and the laws.

And having thus chosen our course, without guile and with pure purpose, let us renew our trust in God, and go forward without fear and with manly hearts. —Message, July 5th, 1861.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and Government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing such rebellion, do, on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days, from the day first above mentioned, order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States, are and henceforth forever will be free; and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons, of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.—Proclamation, January 1st, 1863.

You dislike the Emancipation Proclamation, and perhaps would have it retracted. But the Proclamation, as law, either is valid or is not valid. If it is not valid, it needs no retraction. If it is valid it cannot be retracted, any more than the dead can be brought to life.

You say that you will not fight to free negroes. Some of them seem willing to fight for you; but no matter. Fight you, then, exclusively to save the Union. I issued the Proclamation on purpose to aid you in saving the Union. Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to continue fighting, it will be an apt time then for you to declare you will not fight to free negroes. I thought that in your struggle for the Union, to whatever extent the negroes should cease helping the enemy, to that extent it weakened the enemy in his resistance to you. Do you think differently? I thought that whatever negroes can be got to do as soldiers,

leaves just so much less for white soldiers to do in saving the Union. Does it appear otherwise to you? But negroes, like other people, act upon motives. Why should they do anything for us if we will do nothing for them? If they stake their lives for us they must be prompted by the strongest motive, even the promise of freedom. And the promise, being made, must be kept.

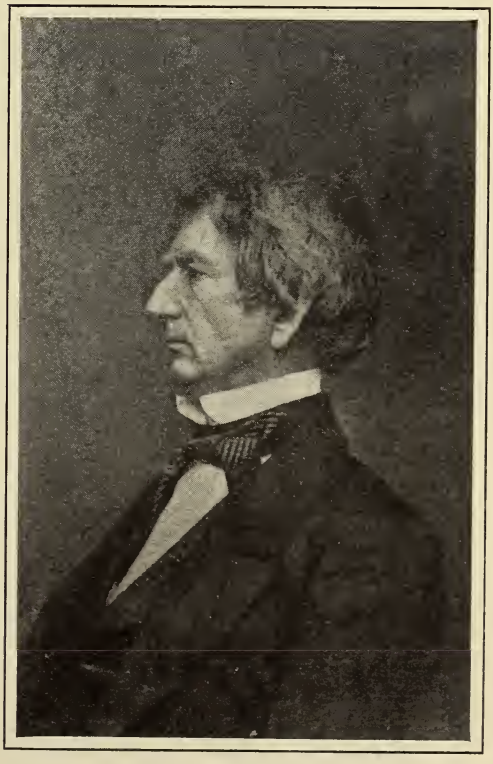
Peace does not appear so distant as it did. I hope it will come soon and come to stay; and so come as to be worth the keeping in all future time. It will then have been proved that among freemen there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet, and that they who take such appeal are sure to lose their case and pay the cost. And there will be some black men who can remember that with silent tongue, and clinched teeth, and steady eye, and well-poised bayonet, they have helped mankind on to this great consummation, while I fear there will be some white ones unable to forget that with malignant heart and deceitful speech they have striven to hinder it.

Still, let us not be over-sanguine of a speedy, final triumph. Let us be quite sober. Let us diligently apply the means, never doubting that a just God, in his own good time, will give us the rightful result.—Springfield Letter, August 26th, 1863.

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this Continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is, for us the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave their last measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.—Speech at Gettysburg, November 19th, 1863.

I may add, at this point, that while I remain in my present position, I shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation, nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation, or by any of the acts of Congress.—Amnesty Proclamation, December 8th, 1863.

I am naturally anti-slavery. If slavery



WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State in Lincoln's Cabinet.
From a contemporary Brady negative.

is not wrong, nothing is wrong. I cannot remember when I did not so think and feel, and yet I have never understood that the Presidency conferred upon me an unrestricted right to act officially upon this judgment and feeling. It was in the oath I took that I would, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. I could not take the office without taking the oath. Nor was it my view that I might take an oath to get power, and break the oath in using the power. I understand, too, that in ordinary civil administration this oath even forbade me to practically indulge my primary abstract judgment on the moral question of slavery. I had publicly declared this many times, and in many ways. And I aver, that, to this day, I have done no official act in mere deference to my abstract judgment and feeling on slavery.

I add a word which was not in the verbal conversation. In telling this tale I attempt no compliment to my own sagacity. I claim not to have controlled events, but confess plainly that events have controlled me. Now, at the end of three years' struggle, the nation's condition is not what either party, or any man devised, or expected. God alone can claim it. Whither it is tending seems plain. If God now wills the removal of a great wrong, and wills also that we of the North, as well as you of the South, shall pay fairly for our complicity in that wrong, impartial history will find therein new cause to attest and revere the justice and goodness of God.—Letter to A. G. Hodges, April 4th, 1864.

The Fleet Is Coming Home

BY SAMANTHA WHIPPLE SHOUP

THEY'RE coming home, they're coming home, they're coming home at last!
For all the seas of all the world are crost and overpast!
They've swept the Indian Ocean, they've past the southern Horn,
Across the broad Pacific they've led the rising morn;
As first from north to farthest south they plowed Atlantic thru,
So now from east to west they come across its stormy blue.

O thousand ships that bore the Greeks to ravage ancient Troy,
O dragons fierce the Norsemen sailed on their raids of savage joy.
O fleets that fought at Salamis, Lepanto, Trafalgar,
What were ye all to one of these in the deadly grip of war!

And what was the errand dire and grim that took them 'round the world?
And what the message nations read from their starry flags unfurled?
"Peace, peace on earth, good will to men," as of old the angels sang—
The song that once but angels knew from their deathful cannon rang.

With friendly heart they sailed the seas from billowing end to end,
And every eager nation rushed with the greeting of a friend.
At last they reached the ruined shore, the shaken, desolate land,
With succor, food and shelter and the grace of a helping hand.

Oh! see you not the dream fulfilled of prophets, bards and seers?
Oh! see you not the blossoming dawn of the blessed thousand years?
Lord, lead us on and lead us on to love our brother man,
Till all the nations consummate the work that Christ began!

They're coming home, they're coming home, they're coming home at last!
For storm, typhoon and hurricane are met and overpast;
They've crost the seas, they've circled earth around from end to end,
And from every port they bring us back the greeting of a friend!

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Darwinism Fifty Years After

BY DAVID STARR JORDAN, LL.D.

President of Leland Stanford, Jr., University.

IT is a century since the birth of Darwin and half a century since the publication of the "Origin of Species," the great book of the nineteenth century, and one which changed the entire face of biology and of philosophy.

We may consider in a hasty way the condition of biology before Darwin, then with Darwin, and then fifty years after.

Before Darwin there were great naturalists, as eager to trace the thoughts of God and their ramifications thruout nature as any who have labored since. But while everywhere and in every direction the path of investigation was crowded with facts, all answers to the question "Why?" seemed hopeless. The simple problem of the meaning of likeness in animals and plants seemed without possibility of answer, or only of such answer as, couched in the language of metaphysics, was devoid of practical meaning.

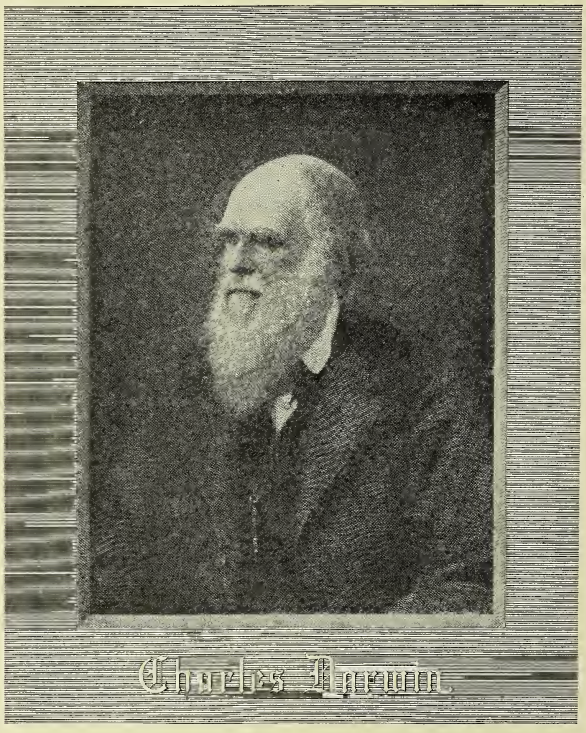
That the world of life was divided into multitudes of species, that these species could be classified into groups of various grades by their structure, that long-enduring strains of likeness were traceable among them, that species themselves, tho long persistent, were not immutable—all these were facts known to every scholar. But that the mighty differences among living things were derived thru minor changes, in slow processes of divergence, very few dared to believe. Those who for one reason or another speculated in this direction were one and all unable to show any adequate causes behind such mighty effects.

Hence scientific men, following the fashion of the unscientific, settled down to the idea that each species of animal and plant had arisen to begin with by a process called "special creation." The scientific world never believed in "special creation." The phrase was recognized as meaningless, and the process itself beyond the possibility of definition or of imagination But anything else was also non-imaginable, and most men of science kept on with their special work and let it go at that. Agassiz, almost alone, figured to himself an actual special creation of groups of eggs or germ cells, under conditions unknown, but at least regular, and in accordance with the thoughts of God. "Material form" was to him ever "the cover of spirit." To Darwin material form was ever the lurking place of a cause of which the form was the natural resultant, and perhaps the more metaphysical phraseology of Agassiz meant the same thing after all.

Darwin showed us, what all naturalists half knew before, that the unit of variation is lower than the species, and that the species has no kind of permanence different from that of the race or the genus or the family or the tribe. In the world of life there are no two individuals alike, nor is the same individual quite the same thru any two successive periods. If no two individuals are quite the same, there must be a reason for it. If the members of a group, having a common origin, change in time, and change in space, diverging as they spread over the earth, there must be a reason for this also. That every kind of animal and plant fits the environment, whatever it is, as the "dough fits the pan" or the river its bed, is also evident, and for this again there must be some reason. That with time and space all forms seem to change and to divide into branches is also evident, and this also must have its causes. That again, all variant forms we know in all the earth are reducible to a very few types, is also

evident. It is plain that in whatever image man was made, the monkey, the dog, the cat, the bear, the mouse, and even the bird, the turtle and the fish are made in substantially the same image. And behind all this it is the duty of science to insist on knowing the reason why.

"One of the noblest lessons left to the world by Darwin," says Cramer, "is this, which to him amounted to a profound, almost religious conviction, that every fact in nature, no matter how insignificant, every stripe of color, every tint of



flower, the length of an orchid's nectary, unusual hight in a plant, all the infinite variety of apparently insignificant things, is full of significance. For him it was an historical record, the revelation of a cause, the lurking place of a principle."

The clue to all this was found by Darwin in natural selection, the survival under any conditions of the individuals best adapted to these conditions, and the persistence thru heredity of the traits of those to whom survival and adaptation were possible.

Darwin showed that thousands or millions of seeds were cast for every plant that matured, hundreds or thousands of eggs were laid for each animal that survived, tens or hundreds of animals were born for each one which came to maturity. He showed that the destruction of the mass with the preservation of the fit was not all the operation of chance, but went on under definite rule. Competition is at work everywhere and favors the individual who can best make headway as young or as adult in the conditions that actually are. The struggle for existence is ever present, is ever varied, the struggle of like with like in a congested district, the struggle of like with unlike, the struggle of all with the varied conditions of life. Out of all this, by natural causes, arose the variety in life as we know it today, the variance of individuals, the differentiation of species, and the fitting of some living forms to all conditions, from the snows of Orizaba to the abysses of the deepest sea.

Darwin found that species could be altered, divided or modified by conscious and purposeful mating, with the destruction of the undesirable. This represents the art called "artificial selection," "the

magic wand" by which the breeder effects his creations. For the cognate process in nature, unconscious but none the less efficient, he chose the term "natural selection." In his mind "natural" or actual was balanced against supernatural or imaginary, for to him an actual result must ever be associated with a tangible cause.

Animals and plants vary, and in all directions nature selects those whose variations are most favorable for the continuance of the species. More exactly, those individuals unfavorably built or unfavorably placed are first to die. Those who are left determine the future of the group. Like produces like. *Like the seed is the harvest.* This is the law of heredity, and the inheritance of one generation is from the individuals which survived in the generation which came before. The bonds of unity among living forms find their explanation in heredity. Homology or fundamental likeness of any sort means blood relationship.

The essential factors in the procession and divergence of living forms which we call "organic evolution" are therefore (1) variation, which Darwin took as a fact without explanation; (2) heredity, which he also took as a fact, with an attempt at explanation, as nearly adequate as the scanty knowledge of histology in his day would permit; and (3) selection. Heredity and variation are innate, or intrinsic, causes. They are involved in the nature of organic life. Selection is an external cause, operating as a motive force, pushing groups of organisms along as the force of gravitation rushes the water of a river to the sea. Without such motive force, evolution would get nowhere. Nothing happens in vacuo. A train of cars would not move were there no friction on the rails. "Heaven forfend me," Darwin once declared, "from the Lamarckian nonsense of innate tendency toward progression."

Under natural selection Darwin grouped all natural, or extrinsic, causes affecting the movement of life. The finer analysis of later times detaches from selection another factor indispensable to it, the "räumliche Sonderung" of Moritz Wagner, the condition known as separation, segregation, or isolation. It is isolation always that renders selection effective. Without some form of separation, the chosen fittest are lost again in the mass. Without geographical separation, we could account for the actual origin of very few of our actual species of wild animals or plants. Without artificial separation the work of the animal or plant breeder would be without result. So with the process of selection in nature. But all these facts were more or less clearly recognized by Darwin, and to detach natural "separation" as a friction-factor in organic evolution from the broader term of natural "selection" is but to clarify Darwin's terminology, without changing the essential meaning of Darwinism.

"The four factors named," says Dr. Ortmann, "variation, inheritance, selection and separation, must work together in order to form different species. It is impossible to think that any one of them should work by itself or that one could be left aside."

These words, written nearly fifty years after the "Origin of Species," gave a compact statement of the essential doctrine of Darwinism; and this statement seems still to be absolutely true.

Now, after these fifty years of biological investigation, of intensive work in observation and experiment such as never was known before, observation and experiment all directed toward the opening door of "why?" to enter which the origin of species gave us the first clear warrant of authority, where do we find ourselves? What is today our conception of organic evolution? When a new land is opened to exploration, its first map, sketched from some mountain peak perhaps, shows the general features of the land, but without special detail, unless it be about the mountain peak itself. Such a new land was opened by Darwin in his survey of the methods and processes of organic evolution. The survey of special details was begun in his own garden at Down. In a large way, the salient features of the land were sketched with amazing truthfulness. The rivers run where he placed them. We have his word for valley, forest and cliff, and in all these larger features fifty years have wrought no very material changes. Men have sought to change the map. Shrill voices from every civilized nation have arisen in criticism.

Here a forest would be moved, here a lake and there a river. But better studies have shown the largeness of Darwin's vision. These critics could not see the landscape for the brush. Or, dropping the allegory, already too cumbrous, we may see that our knowledge of organic evolution has grown by leaps and bounds, but chiefly along lines laid down or foreseen by Darwin.

Since Darwin's time, the compound microscope has opened the secrets of histology. We have given meaning to the "physical basis of heredity." We have learned the process by which two germ cells from two different individuals divide and mingle to form a new individual, and we have followed this process thru many complex and unforeseen ramifications. We have settled many difficult questions, and we have raised a thousand more, which may yet in turn be settled, but with the same result of raising thousands of new questions. We have found reasons why no two individuals can be alike, why no two germ cells can ever be alike, and we have some hint as to why characters will be latent in one generation to reappear in the next.

With the microscope and its accessions we have traced the life history of thousands of species, from the germ cell to adult life, thus adding the third of Haeckel's "ancestral documents," which define for us the actual nature of any animal. These are morphology, the knowledge of the animal's actual structure; paleontology, the history of its ancestry, and embryology, the history of the stages by which the individual is made up. For "Unter jedem Grab liegt eine Weltgeschichte" ("In every grave lies a world history").

With the development of histology, morphology and embryology, we have developed the physiology of all sorts of organisms. We have learned what organs of all sorts can do, and experimental physiology is ever getting nearer and nearer the meaning of the condition we call life. But with all our increase of knowledge, we are no nearer the end of the problem. Some men believe in vital force, because they come into contact with phenomena explainable thru no other force. Others reject vital force, because the existence of such a force is inconceivable. And so it is, and equally inconceivable is its non-existence. As Professor Brooks, wisest of American naturalists, used to say, "We shall never know the truth in this matter until we find it out."

The Lamarckian belief in the heredity of results of use and disuse, and of the impact of environment, accepted by Darwin without question, has been practically eliminated from Darwinism. After fifty years we have no clear case of any such inheritance of characters not unborn in the parent. And yet, with the death of the Lamarckian hypothesis, the same principle arises in new forms. One of the interesting problems of the day is the effect of changed environment in promoting germ variation. Inheritance of acquired characters in kind may not take place. The evidence seems all against it. But the thesis that external conditions do not cause germinal reactions is not yet clearly establisht. The discovery of Gregor Mendel as to dominant and recessive characters in peas has proved a valuable basis for investigation in the methods of heredity. But no change in the theory of Darwinism is made necessary by it. The hypothesis that the characters of species may be described as units, and that they may be transmitted as units by certain portions of germ plasm, is a convenient one as a framework for investigation. It is a sort of atomic theory of animal life, not true, but capable of being treated as true until we have a better idea of what the truth really is.

The investigations of Dr. De Vries have proved of great importance in suggesting fruitful lines of investigation. The study of pedigreed animals and plants cannot fail to give us many new ideas of heredity and variation. Darwin recognized many different grades of variations among animals and plants. These range from the sudden large change which De Vries calls mutation to the minute fluctuations which separate individual from indivdual. But Darwin saw no fundamental difference between the wide and the narrow oscillation, nor has such difference been clearly shown by any one. With all admiration for the painstaking and illuminating work of De Vries, I do not think that the question of

the origin of species has been affected by it. Species in general do not arise thru mutation, or the abrupt separation of one individual from the rest of its kind. If any single species should be shown to have arisen in this way, it would not change the general relation of the recognized factors in evolution, for a mutation, like any other variation, is dependent for preservation on heredity, on selection and on separation or isolation.

Since Darwin's time, natural selection has been exalted as all-powerful by many writers who, as Darwinians, went far beyond Darwin himself. In reaction, other authors have denied to selection, not merely *"allmacht,"* or all-sufficiency, but any sufficiency or reality at all. It is enough for our discussion to disclaim all these extreme views. Selection must find its place in the heredity of any individual or species. We know no other cause for the myriad adaptations of life to its environment. We know no other reason for progressive adaptation. And yet the actual traits of actual species are largely non-adaptive.

The splitting of forms into different species is everywhere associated with geographical separation. One form may be as well fitted as another, one set of color markings as convenient as another, but if barriers of land, or sea, or climate, or food shut off one from another, each will persist in its own place, in its own way.

The study of the geographical, faunal and geological distribution of life on the earth, which has been pursued with such energy and with such success since Darwin's time, has laid greater and greater stress on the effect of barriers in producing species. With this, the effect of constant pressure in the same direction, extending thru long periods of geological time, has been dimly perceived and recognized under the term Orthogenesis. If all individuals could move anywhere on the earth without friction, all animals closely enough related to interbreed would assume a common character. There is everywhere friction in geographical distribution. As dialects form in human speech, where men cease to mingle evenly, so species form among animals or plants where there exists a check to migration. The separation of forms by barriers is a natural process, but it is not a part of natural selection, but rather a distinct factor, natural separation. But the extension of our knowledge of this or other factors has not changed the general situation, for the general facts of geographical distribution were clearly recognized by Darwin. It is, in fact, from a study of these phenomena as shown in species inhabiting the coasts of South America that Darwin was first drawn to the problem of the origin of species. Professor Conklin observed not long ago, "On the whole, then, I believe the facts which are at present at our disposal justify a return to the position of Darwin." This he said with reference to a special problem in heredity, but these words apply to many others. "The position of Darwin" is very safe standing ground. What we have learned with better tools and keener insight into minor details has not changed the large problems very much, and this, as Conklin said again, is "but another testimony to the greatness of that man of men, that, after exploring for a score of years the ins and outs of pure selection and pure adaptation, men are now coming back to the position outlined and unswervingly maintained by him."

The chief and essential contention of Darwin, that species are formed by natural tangible processes, is now absolutely beyond question from those competent to form an opinion. That the animals and plants today, man included, are descended from the animals and plants of earlier periods by natural lines of descent with natural modification, due to innate and external causes, is one of the certainties of modern science.

STANFORD, CAL.

Literature

The Old East and the New

Anybody can see the Oriental from the Occidental point of view, but to see the Oriental in the only true way, that is, the Oriental's own way, that is both the hardest and the most necessary thing to do. The author of the story of *Ah Moy*[1] has lent herself with a great deal of very wise sympathy to the Chinese way of thinking. She draws a picture of the religious and national spirit of the people, of the girl's place in the family life, of the deeper meaning of the footbinding custom, of the poise, the bravery and the restrained power of China's women, and the relation of the slave business to the nation's poverty, with an insight which it is unusual for an Occidental to acquire. The narrative may not be very dramatic but it is very illuminating and suggests some rather strikingly new points of view to those who read sympathetically. And the West will never come to understand the East with any understanding that is worth while until we have a great deal more of just this sympathetic and human delineation. It isn't their differences but their similarities that bring men together where yellow perils and white perils and purple perils pass away into forgotten bogies.

Of course, there never was anything easy in trying to explain China to the obtuse minds of the West, and it's a toss up which is more impossible—the endless complications of her ancient history or the hurrying transformations of the new. Nevertheless there are men bold enough to try both. Mr. Broomhall, as one of the Secretaries of the China Inland Mission, has a singularly good opportunity for speaking accurately of New China; moreover, he does it vigorously. His little book[2] is as up to date as anything can be upon a subject that changes with kaleidoscopic rapidity, and it drives home the fact that the reforms are real and widespread and are changing China as she has not been changed for two thousand years. A foreign drilled army approaching 200,000; nearly 4,000 miles of railroad; hundreds of thousands of boys —and many girls—studying the history, geography and sciences of the West in schools from which the immemorial examinations upon the ancient classics have been forever abolished; a rapid increase of postal and telegraph service; the opening of mines and the spread of modern industrial methods; as well as a startling solidarity and national spirit which means everything for the advance of the Middle Kingdom—all these stare at us from the pages of the book. And they are hard, cold facts and are forcing the nations of the earth to reckon with them. New China is not only a surprise, it is a force.

Professor Parker[3] with almost reckless bravery sets out to furnish an ancient China simplified—as if anybody under heaven could do that! The very essence of Old China is complexity twice confounded, and the professor has not been much more successful than those who have tried before him to simplify complexity. Anybody can square a circle, but the trouble is to keep it squared when you have done it. He confines himself to the period centering about Confucius, from about the eighth to the third century B. C., omitting—in pity for his readers—as many names as possible and discussing his history topically rather than chronologically. He brings wide reading to his task, but the result is anything but simple. The period when half a dozen really independent principalities engaged in endless wars among themselves for the nominal purpose of protecting a figurehead Imperial power that was no power at all, and for the real purpose of self-aggrandizement over the other States that made up the loose confederation that was ancient China—this period may be discussed but it cannot well be elucidated. The present historian has unfortunately divested his story of about all

[1] Ah Moy, the story of a Chinese girl. *By Lu Wheat.* New York: The Grafton Press. $1.50.

[2] Present-Day Conditions in China. *By Marshall Broomhall.* New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 50 cents.

[3] Ancient China Simplified. *By Edward Harper Parker.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Company. $3.00.

the human touches which even the ancient sources contain, which is too bad. Yet the period is one of great interest to the student and Professor Parker has done a good deal toward reconstructing the life of the time.

Chinese characteristics are a source of inexhaustible inspiration to the globe-trotter and book-maker, and they usually exaggerated the oddities for the sake of effect. Mr. Chitty's[4] knowledge is limited and sounds in places suspiciously second hand; Mr. Macgowan,[5] tho tinged with a deprecatory Western point of view, knows whereof he speaks. Except for some unsympatheticness and an exaggeration of peculiarities, he gives an interesting and thoroly readable narrative of the salient features of Chinese life. The book is got up attractively with a number of charming colored plates that give the lie to the usual notion of the colorlessness of Chinese scenery.

The 1908 volume of the annual resumé of Christian activity in Japan[6] furnishes valuable testimony to the progress of the Empire. Japan is making Christianity her own just to the extent that she takes up the work of its extension on her own initiative. The volume opens with a detailed survey of national history for the year. *Missionary Heroes*[7] is a retelling of the thrilling experiences of several of the pioneers of the great modern missionary movement.

Things Korean[8] bears little resemblance, either in comprehensiveness or authority, to Chamberlain's "Things Japanese," from which it borrows its title, but Dr. Allen has given us an interesting collection of miscellaneous notes of his observations and experiences during twenty years of residence in Korea. As American Minister during the troublous times when China, Russia and Japan were struggling over the Land of the Morning Calm, he had opportunities for exceptional insight into the political and personal forces of the conflict and he was almost the only disinterested friend and adviser whom the Emperor could find among the foreigners at Seoul. But Dr. Allen's sketches deal more with the life of the people of all ranks than with political questions. He sympathizes with the Koreans in their loss of liberty, of a chance to work out their own destinies, but he sees no advantage in intervention now.

The present struggle of the Chinese Government to abolish opium has been received with indifference and incredulity by the world at large. Mr. Merwin's book,[9] if it is widely read as it should be, will open the eyes of the American people to the greatness of the peril and the earnestness of the fight against it:

> "The point which these chapters should make clear is that opium is the evil thing which is not only holding China back but is also actually threatening to bring about the most complete demoralization and decadence that any large portion of the world has ever experienced. It is evident, in this day of extended trade interests, that such a paralysis of the hugest and most industrious of the great races would amount to a world disaster."

Mr. Merwin holds England directly responsible for the introduction of opium into China and believes that so long as India gets $20,000,000 a year from the opium traffic England will stand in the way of China's attempt to reform herself.

Problems of Today. Wealth, Labor, Socialism. By Andrew Carnegie. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.40.

There are no more important problems before the American people today than International Peace, The Race Issue, and those discussed in this book. And we know of no living American who has taken a more practical and progressive stand on all these three than Mr. Carnegie. The present volume, as its subtitle implies, is a discussion of wealth, labor and socialism. We shall not give a *résumé* of the arguments, for the book is not long and it will amply repay perusal. Suffice it to say that Mr. Carnegie believes that the private and individual ownership and enjoyment of wealth is a necessity for progress and human endeavor, and that the unequal distribution of wealth is at the bottom of all socialist agitation. In his desire to preserve the good of individual ownership of wealth

[4] THINGS SEEN IN CHINA. *By J. R. Chitty.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cents.

[5] SIDELIGHTS ON CHINESE LIFE. *By Rev. J. Macgowan.* With twelve illustrations in color. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

[6] THE CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT IN JAPAN. *E. W. Clement and G. M. Fisher, Editors.* Tokyo: Methodist Publishing House.

[7] MISSIONARY HEROES IN ASIA. *By John C. Lambert.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

[8] THINGS KOREAN. *By Horace N. Allen.* New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.25.

[9] DRUGGING A NATION. *By Samuel Merwin.* New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.25.

and at the same time remove the dangers of its concentration in the hands of the few, he advocates not the income tax, which he abhors, but the progressive inheritance tax. As to labor, Mr. Carnegie does not hold with Herbert Spencer that the wage system is a form of slavery; nevertheless he and the great philosopher agree that the way for labor to emancipate itself is by some form of profit sharing and not thru the so-called tyranny of State Socialism. As to Socialism, Mr. Carnegie finds it pretty bad, and he must do so, holding as he does that the owner of capital is ethically entitled to income. The ethical title to income is the whole crux of the socialist argument, and on that point the battle has finally got to be fought, but Mr. Carnegie does not directly take up this issue, tho we wish he did. He does, however, give the socialists some hard nuts to crack and he shows he has approached the study of a subject that is now engaging the best minds of the world in no spirit of prejudice or passion. Mr. Carnegie knows the trials and triumphs of the capitalist and the laborer first hand. If his book is not the last word on the subject to the economist, sociologist, and, of course, the socialist, it is the sincere and mature views of the best type of a philanthropic and practical man of affairs that the present generation in America has produced, and as such may be of more value to the student of our civilization than those more labored works from the closets of the expounders of the "dismal science." The question arises, however, whether Mr. Carnegie may not be regarded as the most practical of living socialists, for no man has converted more individual wealth into common wealth than he.

The New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge. Based on the Third Edition of the Realencyclopädie. Founded by J. J. Herzog and edited by Albert Hauck. Prepared by more than six hundred scholars and specialists under the supervision of Samuel Macauley Jackson, D. D., LL. D. Complete in twelve volumes. Vol. I, Aschen—Basilians. Large 8vo, pp. xxx. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $5.00.

We have largely abbreviated the title, which pretty well fills the big page, omitting names of associate and department editors. It was time that this great German work, first edited in English by Dr. Philip Schaff, should be reissued with the advantage of the investigations of the last twenty years; and it is well that this work should be attempted by the present publishers, who are masters in the art of publishing dictionaries and encyclopedias.

The examination of the longer articles that happen to come in this volume shows the need of this revised edition, and the prevalence of the more advanced views is noticeable. The first article we turn to is "Abraham," and after the biblical study of the patriarch by Rabbi Köhler follows a discussion by Professor McCurdy, which treats him as a tribal personage of whom we know very little. Similarly Adam is treated after both the literal and the mythical style, altho it is not clear that any one of the three writers defends and accepts the Genesis story as historical. Under "Africa" we have a general account of missions in Africa, such as we miss under "Asia." "Agnosticism" is pilloried by Professor Warfield, because it impoverishes, secularizes and degrades life. The "Amarna Tablets" is a new contribution and gives a compact account of this wonderful discovery of early Palestinian history. The article "Angel" contains much biblical and rabbinic lore, but lacks reference to Persian and other sources of the doctrine of angels. There is an excellently full article on "Apocrypha," with brief characterization of the apocryphal writings. It is proper that considerable space should be given to "Architecture," but American contributions to the art are treated as "affording little occasion for congratulation." Under "Asherah" and "Ashtoreth" we observe the usual assertion that column-worship came from tree-worship, which is as unlikely as that the Roman herm came from the worship of trees. "Assyria" and "Babylonia" are new and excellent articles prepared by an associate editor, Prof. George W. Gilmore, but we observe that he puts back Babylonian history to 4500 B. C., and Abraham's date is made 2250 B. C. One would think to read "Auburn Declaration" that the document was an extremely conservative document, and its denial of imputed sin and righteousness is not mentioned. The story of "Balaam" is told biblically by one writer, and analyzed into various

contradictory documents by another critic. We observe Catholic contributions in "Baltimore Councils" and other articles. The article on "Baptism" has given as much trouble as any, and the Baptist view of immersion is both controverted and defended.

It is absolutely necessary in these days to include in a Bible dictionary or encyclopedia both the conservative and the critical view. This is done in the "Jewish Encyclopedia" also, and with excellent profit. We commend the present important work to students and libraries, only wishing that it had been issued in six volumes on half as thick paper.

Chateau and Country Life in France. By M. K. Waddington. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

Madame Waddington's pleasant papers, with their illustrations, make an attractive volume. The chapters are undated, but stretch, one would judge, over a period of at least twenty years. The earliest, dealing with the home life of an old chateau, where Madame Waddington spent much time soon after her marriage, gives vividly the quality of the ancient house and of the home-keeping couple to whom it belonged. There is a delicate charm about the life in France away from Paris, a charm enhanced for the stranger perhaps by its unexpectedness, the French of the provinces being quite the opposite of what the foreigner has been taught to believe the Parisian. Simplicity, sincerity, love of the past, reluctance before change, these seem the foremost characteristics of the gentlefolk of the French country. Madame Waddington, of American birth and cosmopolitan life, adopted France heartily. At least, there is hardly a note of comparative criticism in her descriptions, and for this very reason the book lets us uncommonly into the life there pictured. One of the prettiest papers is that on the Christmas tree at St. Quentin, a chapter that well answers the cry for a new Christmas story. All the accounts of fêtes bring close the astonishing poverty of the region with which for the most part Madame Waddington deals. Fewer people of importance figure here than in her earlier volumes, the months at the forest of Villers-Cotteret being her real holiday, away from courts and government affairs. Had the sheets been a little more carefully revised, the confusion sometimes arising from the mixture of tenses in the same account, and the slight repetitions that show the book made in part from letters and in part of recollections, would have been avoided without loss of the easy and intimate style which is its especial pleasantness.

Wulnoth the Wanderer. By H. Escott-Inman. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

Better than most boys' books is the story of *Wulnoth the Wanderer,* which uses the subjects and vocabulary of the sagas with good effect. Alfred of England is one of the kings served by Wulnoth the Strong. Its appeal to the "sons of the Saxons" is earnest and manly. The tale of the wars betewen Dane and Saxon is bloody, but not hideous; and as one of our latter-day Sagamen says: "Death is cleaner than vice." It will not harm a growing lad to learn that his ancestors were brave in battle, honest in word, forceful in deed, and true to wife and overlord.

Race Adjustment.—Essays on the Negro in America. By Kelly Miller. 12mo., pp. 306. New York: Neale Publishing Co. $2.00.

Prof. Kelly Miller is one of the most intelligent writers on negro questions, is himself colored, and is Professor of Mathematics in Howard University. This volume gives his views on most of the matters that interest negroes, and we commend it most heartily not only for its clear presentation of the author's views, but for their general truth. He does not stand on the extreme of the "Niagara Movement" led by Professor DuBois, and yet he inclines that way. He admires President Roosevelt, but he condemns his action in the Brownsville case. The Booker Washington of the earlier days, who seemed to sink the negro to purely industrial conditions and education, he could not approve, but he sees and admires the Booker Washington grown broader and wiser. There is no book which more fully and correctly represents the wishes and demands for equal recognition in civil and political rights than does this volume.

Literary Notes

....The *Herald of Gospel Liberty,* a religious journal of the Disciples, or Christian, Church, claims to be the oldest religious newspaper. The centennial of its founding is celebrated in a volume edited by Rev. J. Pressley Barrett, D. D., the *Herald's* present editor. The volume is entitled *The Centennial of Religious Journalism.* (Dayton: The Christian Publishing Association).

....The greatest religious treatise from the Gospel of St. John to Luther's Freedom of a Christian Man is unquestionably *The Confessions of St. Augustine.* Dr. Pusey's is the Standard English translation, and Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. have brought out a beautiful edition, printed in befitting antique type and with colored miniatures and illuminated borders adapted by Miss E. A. Ibbs from manuscripts in the British Museum and in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris. ($2.00 net.)

....Mr. S. C. Bradley's *Jesus of Nazareth* is highly imaginative and equally unreliable. Despairing of learning the facts from the Gospels he constructs the biography from no apparent sources whatever, following the title-page quotation from Plato, "Poetry comes nearer to vital truth than history." If that be true, something must be the trouble with Mr. Bradley's poetry. Professor Schmidt's "Prophet of Nazareth" was radical, but it was radicalism based on criticism, not on imagination. (Boston: Sherman, French & Co).

....Two books are at hand which aim to serve the student of elocution. One, *The Speaking Voice,* by Katherine Jewell Everts, publisht by Harpers, and the other by the Funk & Wagnalls Company, *How to Develop Power and Personality in Speaking,* by Grenville Kleiser, already a well known author of books on similar subjects. Of these two the latter is much the more comprehensive and thoro, being constructed on the old and orthodox lines for text-books of elocution. Miss Everts's book is more sentimental in treatment, but both are made up of selections from the old familiar classics in literature.

....Lincoln literature continues to appear in abundance. Two new volumes deal with tragic events in his life. *Lincoln's Love Story,* by Eleanor Atkinson (Doubleday, Page, 50 cents), contains what little is known of his connection with Ann Rutledge, pieced out by the author's imagination. *The Death of Lincoln,* by Clara E. Laughlin (Doubleday, Page, $1.50), gives the fullest details of Booth's plot, deed and penalty. It is illustrated by 24 contemporary pictures and contains 136 pages of appendices of original documents and testimony, including some original material. *The Lincoln Centennial Medal* book includes between its covers a strike of the bronze medal designed by Jules Edouard Roiné, the great medalist. The medal, together with its origin and symbolism, is described by Prof. George N. Olcott, of Columbia University, and the volume contains other interesting Lincolniana, such as the Gettysburg address, the Bixby letter, etc. (Putnam's. $5.00.)

Pebbles

TEACHER asked her scholars for some very long sentences. One boy wrote: "Imprisonment for life."—*Driftwood.*

IN AND OUT OF SOCIETY.

A macaroon,
A cup of tea,
An afternoon,
Is all that she
Will eat;
She's in society.

But let me take
This maiden fair
To some café,
And, then and there,
She'll eat the whole
Blame bill of fare.
—*The Mystic Times.*

AND now, children, can you tell me, when Balaam and his ass conversed, what language they spoke?

Please, sir, Assyrian.—*The Bellman.*

Yes, girls, we knew you'd do this. It's the same old gag, and you bit once again, so recite verse step smoothly and finish the dance.—*Cornell Widow.*

RAH! RAH!

The hen stood on the river's brink
And gave her college cry,
Until a frog in pained surprise,
Politely asked her why.
She said, "Kind sir, you see that duck
Out there upon the water?
Well, that's a winning college crew,
And I'm its Alma Mater!"
—*The Cornell Widow.*

WE'RE SATISFIED.

In a list of the 100 most eminent college professors in the United States, publisht in THE INDEPENDENT, Harvard has 19, Chicago, 7; Wisconsin, 1, and Minnesota, none. How fortunate we are. Can't you imagine the dissension in the faculty of the University of Wisconsin, as to whom that one eminent professor refers. There is no suspicion of any one's being eminent here, and besides think of the harmony that prevails.—The University of Minnesota *Minne-ha-ha.*

EVIDENTLY NO TROUSERS WORN.

S. L.—In order to settle a dispute please inform me what a young man of twenty should wear at an evening reception.

The regulation garb for a man at an evening function is, on the accepted authority, full evening dress. This means a swallowtail coat, single-breasted white drill or piqué waistcoat, plain white shirt with cuffs attached and pearl or moonstone links and studs. His collar should be of the straight-standing variety with a white lawn or poplin tie, having plain, broad ends. White glacé gloves, patent-leather button shoes or pumps should be worn.—*New York Times.*

The Independent

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter
Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen
130 Fulton Street - - - New York

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE. FOUNDED IN 1848.

One Year, $2.00. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

Single copies over six months old 25 cents. Postage to any foreign country in the Universal Postal Union, $1.75 a year extra; to Canada, $1.00 extra. Subscriptions will be received for other periodicals, and clubbing rates will be granted as low as offered by any responsible agency.

Order for the change of an address should be received two weeks before change is to take effect. The old as well as the new address should be given.

For the convenience of our subscribers we will send on receipt of publisher's price any book reviewed or advertised in our columns.

Volumes of The Independent are completed at the end of December and June, and a full index is furnished free on application. Neat binders holding in book form thirteen current issues will be furnished for 45 cents.

If the numbers comprising any semi-annual volume are returned to us prepaid in good condition with $1.50 we will bind the volume in handsome and substantial half buckram and deliver it free anywhere in the United States.

We are always glad to receive articles for examination, but writers desiring the return of their manuscripts, if not accepted, should send a stamped and addressed envelope. We cannot, however, even so, hold ourselves responsible for their return. Authors should preserve a copy.

Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

Subscribers who have not already obtained the semi-annual index may secure a copy without charge by sending a postal card to the Business Department.

Generalizing the Boys

In his speech to the Williams College Alumni the other night, President Woodrow Wilson threw out one of those phrases which Professor Patten, in his recent address as president of the American Economic Association, described as worth more than whole books, because they work harder and live longer. President Wilson was talking about the character of the college and the aims of the university, and was arguing that the university of today should make the boys as unlike their fathers as possible, not because the fathers are not admirable men, but because they are too specialized. We must try, he said, "to generalize the boys over again."

We heartily agree with President Wilson's idea. The men of today, in the professions and in business, are too specialized. They are narrow in sympathies and in knowledge. A few years ago a New England manufacturer of iron and steel products, who happened to hold a different opinion from that of his associates in his industry on the question of the necessity and justice of a protective tariff, asked one of them—who had graduated from Yale College and from Professor Sumner's classroom an ardent free-trader—why he had changed his views and become a busy protectionist log roller. He got this answer:

"When I left college I was interested in the human race. Five years later I was interested in the steel industry. Today I am interested in my balance sheet."

The anecdote is authentic, and it tells about a good many things besides protection and free-trade. The whole tendency of high pressure American life for more than a generation has been to concentrate the attention of men upon the essentials to material success. Women have felt this pressure less than men, and educated women have continued to care more than men for miscellaneous knowledge and broad ideals of culture. The forces at work have made themselves felt upon the public schools down to the grammar grade, at which most of the boys terminate their nominal education. The high schools are inhabited chiefly by girls.

Of course, the colleges and the universities have felt these tendencies, and to a great extent have yielded to them. Nothing more significant was brought to light in Dr. Slosson's study of Harvard University than the extreme specialization which is there accepted as a matter of course in undergraduate work. To get into Harvard a boy must know a little something about "a number of things" of which the world is full. But once in he can get thru and get out without knowing anything further beyond two or three more or less interesting aspects of two or three more or less significant languages or literatures, or two or three special phases of chemistry or physics, or two or three departments of botany or zoölogy. And what is true of Harvard is in a lesser degree true of other colleges.

Admitting that a high degree of specialization is necessary nowadays for business or professional success, it cannot for a moment be admitted that it is necessary for the enjoyment of life in hours of relaxation, or for fitness to grasp the problems and to perform the duties of citizenship. Nor can it be ad-

mitted that education has no other purpose than to train men for business or professional success, regardless of their capacity to enjoy life intelligently, and to play their part as members of a democratic state. When the college has become a professional school, it will have ceased to be a college in any legitimate meaning of the word, and if we cease to have college education, we shall cease to be a high-minded people.

President Wilson is right, and we hope that he knows how to go about the work of generalizing the boys over again. We do not think that he, or any other educator, will find it an easy undertaking. Not only is the whole force of economic pressure against it, but also the old-time educational resistance to mere economic pressure has been weakened by the ill-advised yielding to the clamor against the classical training. When all has been said, it was that classical training which, more than any other discipline ever invented by man, generalized the boys. It did so because it was not possible for the college student to read Greek and Latin for four years, even in the stupidest way or under the most desiccated instruction, without discovering that Greek civilization exprest and represented something besides the business balance sheet. And if he were not particularly stupid, he discovered furthermore that the Greek civilization had consciously weighed the relative advantages of honor and profit, and had produced a noble array of minds that preferred honor. There was, to be sure, a poet, Phokylides, who gave out that he desired first to acquire a competence and then to practice virtue, but his compatriots thought that he was misguided and amusing. American education at the present moment, we deeply regret to acknowledge, is pretty well contrived to bring up boys in the conviction that old Phokylides wasn't such a fool as Plato and the rest of the philosophers made out.

The Inferiority of the Caucasian Race

THE inferiority of the Caucasian race is recognized and accepted by many of that race in this and other lands. This explains, as nothing else can explain, their fear that they will be overrun and beaten by superior races. They know they have the present advantage in numbers, and wealth and weapons of war, that the government is in their hands, but they see the danger if they allow those of superior races equal opportunities. We can hardly blame them for their fear and their insisting on excluding or suppressing those whom they dread.

This explains the California and the Nevada proposals to forbid aliens to buy and hold land in fee simple. They mean the Chinese and Japanese. They look up to these Mongolians as Tom Thumb, Barnum's white dwarf, looked up to the Chinese giant Chang. The Mongolians are their superiors, they know, in thrift, in diligence, in money-making, in all sorts of acquisition, and they tremble at a rivalry with them. If allowed they would soon own the whole Western coast. San Francisco would be theirs. Hence these tears. Hence Mr. Drew's bill; he does not believe he could hold his own modest estate if a Japanese were allowed to ask for it. It is, it can be, nothing else but a sense of their own inferiority which explains the unwillingness of these men to allow Chinese and Japanese to meet them on even terms and let the best win.

To be sure, the President has no fear that these Mongolians will get the better of us Caucasians, but he is a headstrong man, full of conceit, hasty in conclusions, and he does not know as much of Japanese as he does of bears. Because he can shoot a bear he thinks he can beat any alien. But the Japanese are another sort of beast, like the Martians we have heard of, all science, all heartless, and all huge. We poor Caucasians, we puny Anglo-Saxons and Celts, would stand no chance with them; we would be pushed into the mountains or the forests as the pigmies have been driven back by the superior Senegalese and Mandingoes. In the long run the superior wins—it always does—and the Caucasians are doomed. Somehow, by wit or war, the superior race will win over the inferior race. It will be better for the world that those who lack in courage and virility should be replaced by a better stock.

And there are terror-stricken herds of cotton-tails that are trying to hide behind high fences against the advance of the black Southern wolves. They talk a

very different dialect from what they did half a century ago. Here is what J. Wilkes Booth left behind him in a sealed letter before he fired the shot in the Washington theater:

"The country was formed for the white not for the black man, and looking upon African slavery from the same standpoint held by the noble framers of our Constitution, I, for one, have always considered it one of the greatest blessings, both for themselves and for us, that God ever bestowed upon a favored nation."

He thought the black race so inferior that it was only fit for slavery. He did not fear them any more than did Abraham Lincoln when he liberated them; for he thought they were only a bit more than a mule. But Senator Tillman has seen the mule become a superior man, and so has Gov. Hoke Smith, and so have the legislators of a dozen States. They are afraid of being beaten. They see how an eighth of negro blood will dominate seven-eighths of Caucasian. They shiver at the thought of probable negro supremacy if they do not, while they can, and while the school has not done its fatal work, exclude the negro from the protection of the ballot-box. There is no other plausible explanation that can be given of their terror except that they feel that they and their children will be beaten in a fair fight. It is natural for a weak race thus to defend itself, by all walls of stratagem and defense against the time when strength shall claim its own. Thus they may save themselves. Thus Ulysses put out the eyes of Polyphemus and escaped the giant's clutch.

Forgive us if we sometimes think this is cowardice, that they ought to be willing to try the arbitrament of the struggle for existence and abide its result. But that implies some hope of success. We must make allowance for the benumbing, the paralyzing effect of conscious inescapable racial inferiority.

Mr. Stead's Evidence

Mr. W. T. Stead tells us in *The Fortnightly Review* that he has what is to him conclusive proof that the dead return. He has communicated with them over and over again. He has tested the genuineness of their communications fully himself. For him there is no need of any Psychical Research Society, for he needs no medium. His own involuntary hand is used by a deceased friend, and messages are sent equally from the absent living and the present dead. More than this, he believes that the dead can be photographed, and he has the photograph of Piet Botha thus taken, whom nobody in England knew anything about, but who was recognized by a relative who came to London after the Boer War. More amazing, he tells a wonderful story to prove that the dead have the power of prophecy, for he had the message by his own hand foretelling the death within the year of a secretary of his, who in the insanity of fever actually jumped out of a window and killed herself within a very few days of the year's end.

We do not pretend that we can explain these things thus reported. We do not question that Mr. Stead tells, or means to tell, the exact truth, or that he fully believes in these communications with the dead, but each story needs careful scrutiny, which it is impossible for us to give. Yet two things may be said about them.

One is that he asserts too much for ready belief. We refer to the photograph and to the prophecies. We know something about the laws of light. To make a genuine photograph, or any other, requires the light and shade caused by the presence of an obstructing medium. To the eye there was no obstructing medium to deflect light. Mr. Stead could not see Piet Botha by his side as he sat before the camera. If the presence of Piet Botha's ghost was sufficiently material to intercept light, which it is hard to believe, then, while this "clairvoyant and clairaudient" photographer was taking the picture, an independent photographer should have taken the picture from another angle to see whether the two agreed. Optics is a science and light will work the same way for two similar cameras similarly developed. Further, it is very hard to believe that, even if the ghosts have a sort of spiritual body corresponding in appearance to their buried physical body, their clothes also appear as ghosts. Mr. Stead's friend "Julia" appeared several times to her friend, and so did others. Were they clad? So it seems. Is it easy

to believe that a coat, a pair of trousers, a shirtwaist, a bonnet, have a spiritual body, such as will obstruct light, and which the deceased can take with him from the closet where they are still hung on a peg? Why don't ghosts appear nude?

Further, we are askt to believe what is very hard to believe when we are told —and Mr. Stead gives two cases—that the gift of prophecy is possest by his deceased friends. One case is the foretelling of death; the other is the foretelling that an engagement could not be met because, at the time set, one of the parties would have to be three thousand miles away. How does the disembodied spirit know these things? That requires omniscience. Has he suddenly acquired knowledge of all coming contingencies, or has God told him? All this is harder to believe than that the dead can communicate with us. There is some limit to our belief.

The other point, besides the extraordinary demand on our belief, a demand which seems to contradict scientific knowledge, is the failure of Mr. Stead to bring us any report worth while from the Beyond. He tells us freely that he has got great comfort from these communications which he has received even from his own son. But the comfort seems to be in the assurance that they are alive. That is all he tells us, the evidence he has that they still exist. Now, will he not give us in a second paper something which they have been able to tell him that is of value as to that undiscovered country in which they live? What do they do? How do they spend their time? What has Darwin learned since he left the flesh? In what way do they move from place to place; or are times and places all one to them? The worthlessness of all the communications make us question their genuineness. They ought to be of tremendous value. Do they agree as to the conditions of the other life? We await results, information, something of value. So long as we have nothing we hesitate to believe, for trivialities are not what we have the right to demand.

We thank Mr. Stead. We cannot explain what he has told us, but we are not satisfied. The stories do not seem credible, nor the revelations worth while. We ask much more from the Society of Psychical Research.

The Children's Bureau

THERE has been a strong effort to secure the passage of the bill to establish a Federal Children's Bureau during the present session of Congress. This effort has been seconded in a surprisingly strong way by the conference in behalf of department children which met in Washington at the call of President Roosevelt. Two hundred and twenty men and women, experts in the care of children, from almost every State in the Union, responded to that invitation and spent fifteen and a half hours in discussing the best methods of caring for the one hundred and fifty thousand dependent children in the United States. At the close a remarkable paper was prepared by the committee on resolutions, embodying the results of the discussions. This was adopted unanimously by a rising vote. Jews and Christians, Protestants and Roman Catholics, the advocates of institutions and those who believe only in the placing-out method, forgot their differences and urged the need of finding the best way, whatever it might be.

All the speakers, from Miss Jane Addams to Dr. Booker T. Washington, had exprest the need of some central bureau of information with reference to affairs concerning children, so the closing resolution was heartily in favor of the proposed children's bureau, which is to be solely a means for research and for publicity, so that the world may know the facts as to the birth rate, infant mortality, orphanage, juvenile delinquency, juvenile courts, illegitimacy, dangerous occupations, child labor, legislation about children, and such facts as have a bearing upon the health, efficiency, character and training of children. While this scheme was under consideration by the conference a private cablegram announced that the English Parliament had just past the child law for Great Britain.

At a Congressional hearing, immediately after the conference, Miss Addams, Miss Wald, Judge Mack, Dr. Devine, Mr. Homer Folks, Judge Ben Lindsay and a score of others, including

speakers from Alabama and Georgia, urged the formation of a children's bureau. The former steel manufacturer, Mr. W. H. Baldwin, was one of the ardent supporters of the bill. He said these expert authorities were like expert engineers and the Congressional Committee was like a board of managers, and if it were a question of making improvements in steel the report of the experts would be accepted and acted upon by the managers. He thought Congress could do no less than act in consonance with the wisdom of those who best knew what was needed for bettering the condition of children and making, not steel, but good citizens. Certainly the children's cause must have received a great impetus from the intelligent and sympathetic appeals of the disinterested men and women who appeared in behalf of the measure.

A Suffrage Song

"Let me write the songs of a nation and I care not who makes its laws," was not spoken by a suffragist. They want to write the songs in order to get a chance to make the laws. One of the first acts of the newly organized Committee for Extension of Municipal Suffrage to Chicago Women was to open a contest for the best suffrage song set to a popular melody. A prize of $100 was given by Mrs. L. B. Bishop, and this has just been awarded to Louis J. Block, a bachelor teacher of Chicago, for a song to the tune of "John Brown's Body." It is eminently fitting that this old war song which inspired the hearts of the men who freed the negro should be again drafted into service in this new crusade for a greater justice. Even a confirmed misogynist would have to admit that the million negro men on whom the ballot was conferred in 1865 were not as well qualified for it as are 21,000,000 women of America who are now deprived of it.

"John Brown's Body" is one of the best marching tunes in the world, but it has never had satisfactory words wedded to it. The war-time words are worse doggerel than "God Save the Queen."

> "Confound their politics,
> Frustrate their knavish tricks,"

is not much higher in moral tone than

"Hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple trees."

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's beautiful poetry has failed to satisfy the public demand. The American people have never really learned it "by heart" in the deepest sense of the phrase. And as a digression we wish to express our satisfaction in learning that there was no truth in the newspaper report that "Dixie" was to be ruled out of the Lincoln celebrations in the schools of Chicago. It is, indeed, especially appropriate for such an occasion for, as Lincoln said, when we conquered the Confederacy we captured their pretty songs. His grief over his divided country had been intensified by hearing "Dixie" played by the bands on but one side of the Potomac, and as soon as Lee surrendered he askt to have it played by the military band at Washington.

"John Brown's Body," unlike "The Star-Spangled Banner," is adapted to bass more than to soprano voices, but this does not unfit it for its present purpose. The new song should be sung as much by masculine as by feminine voices, for it is as much to the interest of men as it is to women that equal justice be done to both sexes.

Some of the papers are making fun of the ladies who got up the contest because the prize was won by a man, altho more women than men were among the contestants. This shows only their ignorance of the significance of the woman movement, which is a movement for equality of opportunity, and is not dependent upon any particular view of the relative morality or ability of the two sexes. No doubt suffrage orators sometimes make exaggerated claims of the superiority of women, but this is merely to counteract the exaggerations of the enemies of womankind, just as the socialists are sometimes led into absurd claims of the superior wisdom and virtue of the proletariat. But the sensible advocates of woman's equality avoid making such rash assertions as that all women are wiser or better than all men, or even that the average woman is wiser or better than the average man. They avoid it for three reasons: First, it may not be true; second, if it were true it could not be proved; third, if it were true and could be proved, it would not materially strengthen the argument. All that it is necessary to prove in order to

substantiate the claims of women for free admission to any field of human duty and endeavor is that some women are superior to some men in that field, and this can be proved in the case of almost everything, from poetry to politics.

But Mr. Block's song is not such a triumph of poetical art as to add to the literary laurels of his sex. Still, it will serve its purpose, and we quote the last stanzas, in order to give our readers a chance to try it in their public meetings for the good of the cause:

"Mother, prophetess and holy, thru the ages of the clan,
Uttering words of potent wisdom in the ear of struggling man,
Woman rose and strode beside him 'mid the dangers of the van,
Kindling hope that led him on.

"Forth they step and march together, forth the Man and Woman go.
To the plains of vast achievement, where unfettered rivers flow,
And their work shall stand exalted, and their eyes shall shine and glow
With the hope that led them on.

CHORUS.

"Glory, glory, halleluia! Glory, glory, halleluia!
Glory, glory, halleluia! For the hope still leads them on."

The Navy League

MR. ARTHUR HENRY DADMUN, the field secretary of the Navy League of the United States, writes us that "Dr. Jefferson's article in the February 4th issue is unjust to the Navy League and the Navy, it seems to me," and he incloses us a pamphlet containing the League's "1909 Program," with this sentence marked:

"The Navy League has no proposals for a great increase in the cost of the navy. It does not suggest that we should have the biggest navy on earth. It emphatically disapproves of 'jingoism' in relation to other nations or going about with a chip on our shoulder."

That is, the Navy League does not advocate naval supremacy for this country, or jingoism. But for that matter nobody else does except the discredited Hobson and his ilk. The objection is to the *increase* of the navy, with all its attendant economic and moral loss.

On the next page of the pamphlet, however, we read:

"A strong and efficient navy affords cheap insurance against the mere material cost of war, not to speak of the frightful sacrifice of human life."

The Navy League seems to ignore the Hague Court and Conferences, and the twenty-four peace treaties negotiated by Secretary Root with our sister nations. Why should the rates of insurance go up when the risks are going down.

The pamphlet continues:

"The millennium has not arrived. We have heard no proposals for a reduction of our police forces."

If our navy was only a police force no one would hear any proposals to reduce it. The function of a policeman is to use the minimum amount of force to bring the enemy within the jurisdiction of the law. The function of a battleship is to use the maximum amount of force to pound the enemy into insensibility, or, as President Roosevelt puts it, "to hammer the opponent until he quits fighting." There is the difference.

"Other nations are jealous of our marked progress and prosperity."

Who are they and will they fight or stay jealous?

"Weakness always invites attack."

Then let Canada, Cuba and Mexico beware.

"History repeats itself and if international difficulties have occurred in the past, they are bound to occur in the future."

One might as truly say history never repeats itself.

And finally:

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

What Dr. Jefferson and THE INDEPENDENT object to is having a pound of prevention considered necessary to effect an ounce of cure.

The Town Meeting

Is Governor Johnson warranted in the emphasis he is placing on local self-government as opposed to concentration? This is a Jeffersonian principle, and the followers of that statesman are expected in a general way to exalt the idea as fundamental in our system of government. It is certainly true that ours is not a mere republic in the platonic sense of that word, but is a federation of republics, constituting a federated republic.

The most devout Hamiltonian will hardly assert that any other form of government could freely expand over a continent by the good will of the people, and not drop in pieces by its own weight. A study of Madison on this subject would be of value to our high school pupils. How far are we veering from this fundamental principle in our recent legislation? We remember that Judge Cooley charged the legislation which followed the Civil War with being revolutionary in this regard. He affirmed that, among other things, the United States courts had seriously infringed on the rights of State courts, and that national banks had driven State banks out of existence. President Andrews, in his "History of the United States," bluntly asserts that amendments of the Constitution exist which have never been put in print.

Justly or unjustly, the present Administration is held to represent advanced views of nationalism, while Governor Hughes has recently and repeatedly expressed himself as strongly opposed to centralization. It will, however, be noted that he refers more to the weakening of local self-government inside State lines. Charles Francis Adams, as also President Eliot, have spoken strongly concerning the danger of allowing State governments to trespass upon the counties and the towns. Governor Johnson may or may not be right as to the drift of our national affairs. Governor Hughes we believe is thoroly warranted in reaffirming the seat of all popular government to be with the township. We come down from the Zeelanders and the Jutlanders, with whom the town or tun was a group of people inclosed by a wall. Inside this wall there were common interests, which developed common customs or laws. These ancestors of ours cared very little for the customs or laws outside of their tunship, but so far as they did co-operate, it was as counties, while a group of counties constituted a natural State, with a government inclusive of county and town government, but not subversive.

The importance of town meeting in the evolution of American society cannot be easily overestimated. It is, as it always was, the unit of the people's government. It is not impossible to conceive a republic where representative government does not stand for the people or express popular will, because the town has been abrogated in some of its functions. Our legislatures have become the creatures of bosses rather than of the people, as the English Parliament has at times assumed absolutism. We easily call to mind the Ripper bills of 1900 to 1902, which took away the municipal rights of several cities, especially Detroit in Michigan, Scranton, Pittsburg and Allegheny in Pennsylvania. These bills swept away local government and placed large towns under the control of deputies appointed by the Governor. A few years ago the New York Legislature, for political reasons, past a series of special acts, forbidding the citizens of Oneida and Herkimer counties any longer to hold spring elections. Town meetings could be held only in connection with State and national elections. These acts were excused on the score that it was good economy not to hold two elections in the same year.

Ripper bills have been abrogated, but there are counties in more States than one that still remain disfranchised. The abolishing of spring elections and the confusion of town affairs with State and national has led to the practical abandonment of the town meeting. State issues overshadow local issues to such an extent that the latter are generally forgotten. Instead of a town gathering, such as was formerly held, when the people turned out in force to discuss local affairs, listen to the reports of their officials and debate town enterprises, public affairs fall into the hands of half a dozen persons, mostly office-holders, and these vote what taxes they please. This is un-American and contrary to the whole Anglo-Saxon spirit.

Another difficulty accrues in the way of complicating ballots. Sometimes not less than a dozen issues are placed before the voter at the same time. In nine cases out of ten he has investigated not more than one or two of these interests, and throws away his ballot on the rest. Complications follow which make it difficult to determine the result of an election inside of two or three weeks. However, the partisan advantages have fortunately proved to be futile. Party leaders insist

that the independent vote has been greatly increased by such measures, and that neither party can now keep its followers in line. But the real core of the difficulty is in the breaking down of republicanism and the robbery of the political rights of the people. The town is the core of all government or forms of government that exceed it or are made up of it as a political unit. Representatives are appointed to stand for the people only where the people cannot themselves assemble and speak their will. Without the New England town we should never have had Massachusetts and Connecticut; and it was the town that was sown all along the line of Western pioneering. It made possible our federal republic.

The Bantam State

With blunt ungrown spurs the bantam cock of the flock struts forward and challenges all the bigger breeds. California laughs. Japan smiles courteously at the Nevadan nonsense. Nobody takes Nevada seriously. By the last census Nevada had a population of 42,335 inhabitants, not so many as in many a third class city in other States. Yet Nevada has a Senate, and an Assembly, a noisy and noisome lot, and it sends two Senators to Congress, but only one Representative. She has about the population of Augusta, Ga., or Johnstown or Lancaster, Pa., or Pawtucket, R. I., or Sioux City, Ia., or Wheeling, W. Va. On the basis of population Camden, N. J., or Bridgeport, Conn., or Trenton, N. J., or Wilmington, Del., would each send four members to the United States Senate. It shows with how much seriousness this disturbance is to be taken, when we observe that the 42,335 residents of Nevada are spread very thin over an area of nearly the extent of the six New England States, with New York added. Massachusetts has twelve cities larger in population than all Nevada, and New York has ten. Would the country be greatly disturbed if Brockton, Mass., a little city, but one which has more business, more wealth and more people than all Nevada with her 110,000 square miles put together, were, by her City Council, to vote that she did not want any Japanese to settle within her limits? That Brockton should do such a thing is hardly conceivable, for it is a town and a people of sanity. But if Brockton were to say such a thing, were she to telegraph encouragement to the beaten legislators at Sacramento to stand pat, no one would think it worth while to cable the news to Tokio; and yet Brockton is worth more than all Nevada. Of course, the action of Nevada is ridiculous, but she does not suspect it. She has to be told so. By a vote of 44 to 1 the Assembly approved the resolution of approval of the anti-Japanese bills in the California Legislature (which were overwhelmingly defeated the same day), and then unanimously past a resolution asking Congress to provide for a fleet of warships on the Pacific Coast sufficient to repel the Japanese menace. It is farcical, ludicrous. We are credibly informed that no guns yet mounted on the Japanese battleships could fire a shot over the Sierras of California, so as to endanger the cabins of Nevada. Carson is safe; Reno need not tremble. The country is laughing at the blustering bravado of the featherweight champion; but the Nevada Assembly is so frantically absurd that its members do not hear. We trust that among the 42,335 citizens, men, women and children, there may be included several of sense who have found their way to the State Senate, enough to kill the Assembly's bill. Now that the California Assembly, by an overwhelming vote, has rejected the hostile bills, any intelligent members of the Nevada Senate may find courage to save the records of the State Legislature from embalming this blunder in actual legislation.

The Japanese Invasion

Just what is the portentous influx of the Japanese in this country? In the New England States and the Atlantic States to Georgia and Florida there are 3,469 Japanese. In the Central States, from Ohio and the Dakotas to Texas, there are 2,334. On the Pacific Slope there are in California, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico and Arizona, 44,883. In Oregon there are 3,403; and in Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington and Alasaka there are 17,623. The total in the country is

71,712—not a frightful number to make a fuss about and threaten international conflict and war. Further, Japan has good reasons for not wishing her citizens to rove this way. Her principal interest is in Formosa and Korea and Manchuria. All her effort is devoted to filling Formosa with Japanese industry and in assimilating Korea. She feels the danger of another war with Russia, and no danger of war with the United States. She must master the coast against the Russian advance. She has once beaten Russia back when Korea was threatened with absorption; can she do it when in a few years Siberia shall be filling up its great vacancies with a vast population? Japan must pour her excess of population into the region of the Yalu and the Amoor if she will maintain her hold there. She will be glad to call back those of her sons who have wandered across the Pacific. With Japan our relations will be commercial. The Chamber of Commerce at Seattle, Wash., in communication with other chambers of commerce on the Pacific Coast, has askt Japan to send a commission of fifteen leading men and as many experts to visit this country and consider means for extended commerce. This will be a return of the courtesy shown the American delegation that lately visited Japan. This makes a fair answer to some of the empty political bluster.

Philippine Independence

Why should we be askt this question? Have we not answered it plainly enough again and again? Mr. Erving Winslow, secretary of the Anti-Imperialist League, writes:

> Waiving the discourtesy of your characterization of the sentiment with which you read my brief history of the Anti-Imperialist League, I should be greatly obliged if you would definitely affirm the position which your words imply as to the future of the Philippine Islands. While the program of the Anti-Imperialists is simple and definite, it has been extremely hard to obtain any definition of principles from those who accept the "destiny" of events as final. Will you tell me, publicly or privately, if you believe that the Philippines should in the form of States become a component part of the Federal Union?

Certainly, if we keep them at all—and just as soon as, after tutelage as self-governing Territories, they are ready for it. That is just what we say for Porto Rico, or any other dependency of ours. If we find we cannot for any reason give them the same equality of rights within the Union which Massachusetts has and New Mexico will soon have, then we should expect, as soon as is safe and wise, to bid them choose their own destiny, whether as independent or as dependent on some adjacent Power. That is what we have consistently taught, with no regard to differences of race, or even distance. All the world is near us, and we are all brethren.

Sir Harry Johnston's Report

Sir Harry Johnston has had great experience in Africa for the past thirty years. He has traveled and been in Government service, and he founded the British Central Africa Protectorate and was commander of the Uganda Protectorate. He has been looking into the conditions of the negro in our Southern States and has publisht six long articles on his observations in the London *Times*. He has made good use of his eyes, as far as he went, or was taken, and his conclusions are substantially ours, except that, having seen only Hampton and Tuskegee, and not Howard University or Fisk or Atlanta or Talladega, or any other college for higher education, his views on this matter lack balance. He is more optimistic than we should dare to be when he says:

> "In all probability the difficulty is gradually thinning out. In twenty years' time there may be no more need to discuss the color question in the United States."

He saw a passionate anxiety to preserve "pink-and-whiteness" and maintain the purity of Anglo-Saxon blood. He himself suspects that in a lifetime other races may startle us with their emergence. He is concerned for the million of "near-whites," and for the educated and responsible negroes, who are cruelly discriminated against by law, and who ought to be treated like other people. Indeed, he thinks there is dark blood in half of us. He says:

> "Surely it is time that the South accorded the 'near-whites' the full privileges of American citizenship, and no longer compelled them to ride in special cars or herd with the rougher

types of illiterate negroes in waiting-rooms and other public resorts. There is no hardship to any man or woman more than two-thirds white in associating with refined and educated people like Booker Washington, Professor DuBois, Professor Carver and thirty or forty thousand others of similar type; less hardship, in fact, than would lie in social intercourse with the 'poor whites' in certain backward States and regions. . . . So long as twenty, thirty, forty thousand (perhaps more) negro men and women in the eleven Southern States, of high education, notable achievements, irreproachable lives, are treated by their white fellow citizens as social outcasts, the color problem of the American republic remains unsolved and the Constitution of that mighty country is not honorably applied in the letter and spirit of its provisions."

In this country you may put as much or as little pomp as you please into your wedding or funeral, but not in Paris, under the rule of its Archbishop. When separation of Church and State came in France, Cardinal Richard directed a reform of simplicity and economy in ecclesiastical matters, under which marriages and funerals were divided each into eight classes, for which the funeral tariff was to range from $80 for the highest to $1.40 for the cheapest; and clergy were to celebrate marriages at rates grading down from $63.80 to $1.20, with extras allowed in the higher classes for music, etc., not to exceed $40. The present Archbishop Amette finds that these tariffs are unsatisfactory and has appointed a commission to revise them.

It is no pleasant report that Bryn Mawr College is $130,000 in debt; but it is good news that the Alumnæ have raised $100,000 for an endowment fund, after a labor of four years, and that the General Education Board has promised to give $250,000 for its endowment fund, if before June 30th, 1910, the debt can be paid and the endowment, including the $100,000 from the Alumnæ, can be increased to $500,000. That is, there will have to be $280,000 additional secured. Philadelphia Quakerdom will not think the task too great.

We take the following sentences from an editorial on the suffragets in the Boston *Pilot,* now under the control and direction of Archbishop O'Connell:

"Woman does not want the ballot. A few sexless creatures do. They have exhausted every other sensation producing agency. They have at last come to this. They want the rights of men. Let them have them, but let it be understood at the same time that they assume the obligations and troubles of men. . . . They cannot have their cake and eat it, too. . . . The trouble with these howling females is that they have been spoiled. They are like shouting, disobedient children, who muss up a drawing-room and disturb the guests and shame their families by atrocious temper. . . . The normal woman in the prime of life is condemned by nature to certain periods of seclusion. That one fact removes women from the struggle of life and the competition of men."

A bill has been introduced in the Wisconsin Assembly to repeal the primary election law as to the election of Senators and substitute direct election by the people. The bill will go no farther. It is well for legislators to have some primary knowledge of the United States Constitution. It says (Art. I, Sec. 3, 1):

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State chosen by the legislature thereof."

The people are not the legislature. The legislature must do the choosing, but the people may nominate or even substantially direct.

The Register of the United States Treasurer hires a whole private car for his speaking tour in Oklahoma. That is the only State in the Union, out of the limits of the former Confederacy, that has a Jim Crow law, and Register Vernon is a so-called negro. Out of regard to the Constitution these laws include a provision that the accommodations shall be equal, but they never are. Negroes cannot get a sleeping berth.

The House of Representatives the other day expunged from the Congressional Record a speech because of its improper abuse of the President. There ought to be fixt rules on such a subject, and it is well that in the Senate a rule is proposed which will shut off such a personal speech as Senator Tillman has threatened the Senate with.

It is just one year since Harry K. Thaw was acquitted, and he is still where an insane murderer belongs.

Insurance

Taxation and Insurance

It costs money to run a government. Those who are charged with the business of government soon come to a realizing sense of this truth. The raising of revenue is a serious problem. No one really enjoys the payment of taxes, but without taxation there is no revenue. Since taxation must be accomplisht somehow, therefore, the government must find taxable subjects. Those who spend all they get before or after they earn it are not of much account in so far as direct taxation goes. The burden of taxation of necessity falls upon the thrifty citizen. The man who saves something for the traditional rainy day and who invests his savings in real estate is taxed at once. When real estate holdings proved insufficient, some one happened to think of taxing insurance premiums. This thought was the father of the deed, and this form of taxation was so close at hand and so fruitful a field that it grew in volume until it now yields a gross revenue of something like $12,000,000 per year. That is to say, because of this form of taxation, the men who wish to protect those near and dear to them by means of the insurance principle pay $12,000,000 a year more for such protection than they would have to pay if insurance was lookt upon by legislatures as is the savings bank idea. So insidiously has insurance taxation grown that most of the States, in ways that lack uniformity, vie one with the other in taxing insurance.

According to a tabulation that appeared in *The Insurance Press,* Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia and Wyoming tax gross premiums, without deductions.

Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey and Wisconsin have laws for reciprocal taxation.

Arkansas allows deductions for policy claims, including death losses, endowments and commissions. The District of Columbia allows a deduction for dividends. Hawaii allows deductions for return premiums, reinsurance, death losses, all other payments to policyholders, and operating and business expenses. Idaho and Oregon allow deductions for policy claims. Indiana allows a deduction for death losses. Tennessee allows a deduction for dividends used in payment of premiums. Utah allows a deduction for the State tax on property. Vermont allows a deduction for dividends, reinsurance and return premiums. Washington allows a deduction for return premiums.

The Massachusetts tax is on reserves. Neither premiums nor reserves are taxed by Nevada.

The injustice of insurance taxation has long been known to life insurance executives, but it has recently become apparent to a wider circle, and steps are just now being taken looking toward reformation along this line. A committee of life insurance men from the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, the American Life Convention, and the Canadian Life Officers' Association, representing companies that have 85 per cent. of the insurance in force in the United States and Canada, that met in Chicago last month, has taken up the subject, and after careful consideration it has declared that

> "the taxes imposed on life insurance companies are, for the most part, excessive, inequitable, unjust and a direct burden on policyholders, and it has directed attention to the fact that a majority of the States tax gross premiums, without allowing deductions for death losses and payments to policyholders, resulting in double taxation."

A campaign is about to begin, the direct result of which will be to bring the whole matter of taxation to the attention of legislatures and the premium-paying public, with the ultimate object of reducing the burdens now unjustly laid upon policyholders. The Independent is heartily in favor of drastic tariff revision in so far as it applies to the taxation of life insurance premiums.

Financial

Increased Cash Reserves

FOLLOWING the panic, laws increasing the cash reserves which must be held by State banks and trust companies in New York were enacted at Albany. These new statutes became completely operative on February 1st. Mr. Williams, the Superintendent of Banks, now shows that they have increased the cash reserves of these institutions by $116,796,000, and that $103,736,000 of this is cash in vault. Of the total increase, $108,707,000 is held by institutions in the Manhattan and Brooklyn Boroughs of New York City. Having pointed out how their strength has thus been augmented, he adds:

"The reserves of our State banks and trust companies are now sufficient to meet any demands that might be made upon them for which a proper reserve would be adequate protection."

These new laws are excellent ones and they were needed. The enactment of them was due mainly to the report of Governor Hughes's commission of bankers and to the efforts of Superintendent Williams.

The Treasury Deficit

WHEN Congress revises the tariff, it must also make provision for additional revenue. The deficit for the current fiscal year, up to February 1st, was $79,814,443. For January alone it was $15,500,000, and for the entire fiscal year it will probably exceed $130,000,000. The Treasury's working balance is between $40,000,000 and $45,000,000. There has been about $100,000,00 on deposit in the banks. and Secretary Cortelyou now calls for $30,000,000 of this sum.

It is not expected that the needed additional revenue will be obtained by the tariff revision. While some rates, and possibly a majority of them, will be reduced, it is not the purpose of the revising committee, nor will it be the purpose of the ruling majority in Congress, to increase imports of dutiable manufactured goods. Because of some additions to the free list, and on account of the protective policy of the revisers, it may be that tariff revenue will be reduced. At all events, no considerable increase can be expected, even if the revisers impose duties upon coffee and tea.

There is talk at Washington about an increase of internal revenue taxes. Some point out that $55,000,000 could be gained by doubling the tax on beer; some would revive taxes of the Spanish War. Stamps for checks and for proprietary medicines are suggested. The prediction is made that a duty of 3 cents a pound on coffee will be recommended. This would yield $25,000,000. Those who ask for such tariff duties as would cause large importations of manufactured goods and an increase of customs revenue are met by the assertion that our manufacturing industries, recovering slowly from panic depression, are in poor condition to contend against competition thus stimulated.

A majority of the people would probably say that the additional revenue should be obtained by reasonable taxes levied upon wealth. If the Ways and Means Committee is convinced that the revenue must in some way be increased largely, it should at least inquire concerning such taxes and report its conclusions.

....Mr. Warrel S. Pangborn, for three years treasurer and chief accounting officer of the Empire State Surety Company, of New York, has resigned to again actively engage in the profession of accountancy. Mr. Pangborn is a certified public accountant of the State of New York, and before going with the surety company was vice-president and general manager of the Empire Audit Company.

....The output of pig iron in this country in 1908 was 15,936,018 tons, against 25,781,361 (highest on record) in 1907. This decrease of 38 per cent. was due, of course, to depression caused by the panic. Germany's output fell from 13,045,760 (metric tons) to 11,813,511; Canada's from 581,146 to 563,672.



Every land under the sun brings its choicest food products to Cresca

CRESCA

Imported Delicacies

The palate is lord of the digestion, and it plays a very important part in the affairs of a well-ordered life.

Offer your palate a Cresca Anchovy Canapé, and instantly the whole apparatus of assimilation is aroused to more vital activity.

Scores of the finest foods that the world can produce await you under the Cresca Mark—foods of quality, foods of savor, delicacies that kindle enthusiasm.

True culture includes the culture of the palate.

When you dine à la Cresca, you may begin the dinner in Russia, have the second course in Spain, and so on, through France and Germany and Tunis and Hungary, ending with Confitures in Turkey and Sweetmeats in China.

Anchovies, Truffles, Paprika, Marrons, Sardines and Olive Oil, Pistachios, Patés, Estragon Vinegar, Mushrooms, Pimientoes, Figs, Cepes, Dates, Macedoines—scores of the world's finest food stuffs gathered for you where each attains perfection.

CRESCA DAINTIES and DECORATIONS

A handsome descriptive list of these products made famous by the cooks of Paris and Vienna has just come from the press. It is entitled "Cresca Dainties," and contains recipes for some delightful new dishes, prepared by **Fannie Merritt Farmer,** of Boston.

The illustrations show dishes decorated in French style. For such decorations small fancy, metal cutters being required, we have brought over an importation of them in the attractive shapes shown at one-half size in the border; housekeepers will appreciate their convenience.

The attached coupon shows how easy we have made it for every reader of THE INDEPENDENT to serve her family with Cresca dishes, decorated in Cresca style. The booklet and cutter will be sent free.

We want all fastidious folks to know the Cresca products, the possibilities that they offer and how to secure them.

REISS & BRADY

Importers of the World's Delicacies. New York, Bordeaux, Smyrna.

Fine Grocers Sell Cresca Products.

CUT OFF COUPON HERE

REISS & BRADY
351 Greenwich St., N. Y.

Enclosed find four cents postage. Please send me without further obligation one copy of "Cresca Dainties" and one French cutter.

Name.....

Address.....

Independent Coupon

INSURANCE STATEMENTS

PHOENIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN.

According to the fifty-eighth annual statement of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., of which John M. Holcombe is President, the company now has total assets of $25,948,376, which is a gain of $2,057,555 over last year's figures. The insurance now in force has been increased by $5,846,470 and is now $108,927,188. During the past twelve months the Phoenix Mutual increased its number of binding policies by 2,146, so that on January 1st the policy membership was represented by a total of 59,770. The growth of the company during the past ten years has been very gratifying. In the company's report President Holcombe sets forth over his own signature that all claims against the company have been promptly paid. On this point his words were: "In the year 1908, 743 policies of this company became claims by the death of the insured. Each of these claims was paid on the day that the completed papers were received in this office. At the close of the year there were unpaid 5 cases amounting in the aggregate to $2,690, where proofs of death had been received but where further information was necessary in order to ascertain to whom the money should be paid. There was at that time no unpaid death claim outstanding where the papers had been completed, no doubtful or deferred claim awaiting investigation, no disputed claim and no suit pending against the company for a resisted claim. Endowment policies to the amount of $242,266.35 matured in the year 1908 by their own terms, and there were paid during the same time endowments amounting to $270,149.35, payments having been anticipated where the holders desired to receive the proceeds of their policies in advance of maturity. A record of this kind would not be possible had not the policies of the company been placed with a full and frank understanding on the part of members of just what they were getting and for what they were paying their premiums, and, on the other hand, on the part of the company of the records of those who apply for insurance. No matter how skillfully the funds of a company may be invested, or how accurately the home office accounts may be kept, results satisfactory to all concerned cannot be secured unless the agents in the field are faithful and frank to both their policyholders and their company. No greater tribute can be paid to the field representatives of any company than is shown by these results."

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

The Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, which was chartered in 1824, in its statement covering its United States branch just issued shows a decided improvement in 1908 as compared with the business of 1907. Its gross assets are $5,114,297, which is a gain of $450,953 over last year. The company's net surplus to policyholders is now $2,848,861. Last year it was $2,347,685. James H. Brewster is Manager of the United States Branch, with headquarters in Hartford, Conn. J. G. Hilliard is agent for the Metropolitan Department, with headquarters at 41-43 Pine Street, New York City.

CONNECTICUT GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN.

The forty-fourth annual report of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., shows gross assets on January 1st, 1909, of $7,990,560, which is an increase of $769,555 over last year. The company's capital stock is $150,000, and its insurance reserve is $7,096,737. The report sets forth excellent business prospects and shows an increase in premium income of $122,439; an increase in total income of $171,425; an increase in unassigned funds of $188,900 and an increase in insurance in force of $3,396,395. The company now has a surplus to policyholders of $809,764. The last report of the Connecticut Insurance Department shows the Connecticut General as lowest in expense of management and experiencing the most favorable mortality of any company doing business in the State. Robert W. Huntington, Jr., is President of the Connecticut General.

THE LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

The sixteenth annual statement of the United States Branch of the London Guarantee and Accident Company, Limited, whose head office is in Chicago, shows total assets of $2,500,380, which is a gain of $266,398 over last year's figures. This concern now has deposited with insurance departments and United States Trustees the sum of $2,100,548, or $224,044 more than was the case twelve months ago. Liability, Accident, Health, Burglary, Boiler and Credit insurance are written by this company. The company now has a surplus to policyholders of $721,828, as compared with $568,958 last year. A. W. Masters is General Manager, with headquarters at 206 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.

FIRE ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA.

The annual statement of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, Pa., which was founded in 1817 and of which Elihu C. Irvin is President, shows gross assets of $8,097,411, which is a gain of $256,735 over last year. The cash capital of the company is $750,000. Its net surplus has been increased from $1,804,022 to $2,019,842. The Metropolitan Managers are Kelly & Fuller, at 92 William street, New York City.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, UNITED STATES BRANCH.

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, a stock company, has issued the sixty-first annual statement of its United States branch for the calendar year 1908. It shows total assets of $13,212,749, which include real estate amounting to $1,850,480, United States Government 4 per cent. bonds $487,800, State and City bands and railroad stocks and bonds $4,508,630, bond and mortgage loans $3,314,950, bank balances and all other assets $3,050,889. The company reports unearned premium and all other liabilities $8,238,870, leaving a surplus of $4,973,879. The New York Directors are: Charles H. Marshall, Chairman; John Crosby Brown, Walter C. Hubbard, John A. Stewart, Edmund D. Randolph. Henry W. Eaton is Resident Manager.

THE FIDELITY AND CASUALTY COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

The Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, of which George F. Seward is President and Robert J. Hillas is Vice-President and Secretary, in its thirty-third annual statement just issued under date of December 31st, 1908, shows gross assets of $8,649,886, which is a gain over last year's figures of $1,112,455. The company has a capital of $1,000,000, a net surplus of $2,011,834 and a surplus to policyholders of $3,011,834. The amount of all losses paid by the Fidelity and Casualty to December 31st, 1908, was $29,195,836. This company writes insurance in part as follows: Fidelity, accident, health, plate glass, liability, teams, physicians' and druggists' liability, owners' and landlords' liability, boiler and flywheel insurance, and burglary.

READING NOTICES

THE DIETZ MOTOR CAR LAMPS

One of the features of the automoble show just closed at Madison Square Garden was an exhibit in the balcony of certain accessories. All sorts of apparatus relating to automobiles as well as lubricants and other outfitting material was to be seen and studied. One of these accessories was the Dietz motor car lamps. These lamps range in price from $19.50 to $46 per pair. These specifications include aluminum reflectors, removable glasses, both in front and on the side, fitted with acetylene or electric burners so that the roadway en tour may be lit up almost as bright as day. The introduction of removable sections of the glasses renders the renewal of these parts much easier than when the lenses are in one piece. It also provides for unequal expansion and obviates very considerably the tendency to breakage. The Dietz motor car lamps are made by the R. E. Dietz Company, whose main office is at 50 Laight street, New York City.

CURTIS & ROMAINE

Curtis & Romaine, of 30 Broad street, have issued their "Drift of the Market" for 1908. This gives in diagram form the fluctuations in points during the past year in sixty stocks, and five-point movements of five stocks for the last five years. This publication also contains much other valuable statistical information.

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY

At a special meeting last week of the stockholders of the National Surety Company the proposition to increase the company's capital stock from $500,000 to $750,000 was ratified, and the directors declared a special dividend of $250,000, payable in the additional capital stock authorized. The officers were re-elected.

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED

N. Y. Central & H. R. R. R. Co. (Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg), 1¼ per cent., payable February 15th, 1909.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co., coupons from Five Per cent. Gold Notes, payable February 1st, 1909.

Fourteenth Street Bank, 3 per cent., payable February 1st, 1909.

Niles-Bement-Pond Co., quarterly, preferred 1½ per cent., payable Febduary 15th, 1909; quarterly, common, 1½ per cent., payable March 20th, 1909.

Pratt & Whitney Co., quarterly, preferred, 1½ per cent., payable February 15th, 1909.

General Chemical Co., common, 1 per cent., payable March 1st, 1909.

NO MEDICINE

But a Change of Food Gave Relief.

Many persons are learning that drugs are not the thing to rebuild worn out nerves, but proper food is required.

There is a certain element in the cereals, wheat, barley, etc., which is grown there by nature for food to brain and nerve tissue. This is the phosphate of potash, of which Grape-Nuts food contains a large proportion.

In making this food all the food elements in the two cereals, wheat and barley, are retained. That is why so many heretofore nervous and run down people find in Grape-Nuts a true nerve and brain food.

"I can say that Grape-Nuts food has done much for me as a nerve renewer," writes a Wis. bride.

"A few years ago, before my marriage, I was a bookkeeper in a large firm. I became so nervous toward the end of each week that it seemed I must give up my position, which I could not afford to do.

"Mother purchased some Grape-Nuts and we found it not only delicious but I noticed from day to day that I was improving until I finally realized I was not nervous any more.

"I have recommended it to friends as a brain and nerve food, never having found its equal. I owe much to Grape-Nuts as it saved me from a nervous collapse, and enabled me to retain my position."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

FULL PROFITS
FROM THE
OWNERSHIP
OF
NEW YORK REAL ESTATE

may be obtained upon ***any*** sum you care to invest. Security unquestioned. This business is conducted for the benefit of its stockholders only, among whom are numbered many bankers, lawyers and merchants of the first rank.

12 YEARS' RESULTS

Assets, . . $3,000,000
Surplus, . . 765,000

Write to-day for Booklet F, giving full information

New York Realty Owners,
489 Fifth Avenue, New York

Stokes SEEDS Standards

I want every reader of The Independent who is interested in growing vegetables or flowers to write for my new 1909 catalogue—free. Explains my new way of selling seeds—the best in each class, relieving the buyer of the worry and risk of selecting. Shows photographs of what have actually been grown from my seeds and gives full directions to insure a successful, early garden. My

"Bonny Best" Early Tomato

is ready for the table before other varieties. Finest and most prolific strain ever produced. You should know about it.

Special 10c. Combination Offer

Write for free catalogue, or send me 10c. in stamps—and mention The Independent—and I will send the catalogue and three 10c. packets of seed—one each of my "Bonny Best" Early Tomatoes, "Stokes' Standard" Sweet Peas, and "Stokes' Standard" Single Poppy (Luther Burbank strain), each unequaled in its class. Write today.

STOKES SEED STORE

Dept. I 219 Market Street, Philadelphia

Thorburn's Seeds

Catalogue now ready

One customer writes:

"For 32 Years Your Seeds Have Been Unfailingly Good"

Send for our 108th successive annual catalogue; examine our prices, keeping above in mind, and then decide whether it would be to your advantage to place your order with us. Catalogue contains invaluable cultural directions.

If they suit others why not you?

Catalogue mailed free

J. M. THORBURN & CO.

Dept. C, 33 Barclay St. thro' to 38 Park Place
NEW YORK
107 years in business in NewYork City

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company

ATLANTIC BUILDING, 51 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation Risk and will Issue Policies Making Loss Payable in Europe and Oriental Countries.

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of $100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid, with a bonus and interest, at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the company has insured property to the value of	$22,662,119,438.00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of	230,616,103.20
Paid losses during that period	130,940,447.61
Issued certificates of profits to dealers	82,497,340.00
Of which there have been redeemed	75,068,270.00
Leaving outstanding at present time	7,429,070.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to	19,923,965.85
On December 31, 1907, the assets of the company amounted to	12,664,897.11

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, President
CORNELIUS ELDERT, Vice-President
SANFORD E. COBB, Second Vice-President
CHARLES E. FAY, Third Vice-President.
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Secretary

THE SECRET IS OUT!

The reason the

Rosedale Nurseries

have built up a MAGNIFICENT TRADE among large buyers is in most effective advertising namely:

REAL BARGAINS

e. g.: One client at Ardsley-on-Hudson has sent us no less than five excellent customers, one at Millneck, L. I., six. Our Motto: Prices as low as consistent with highest quality.

Landscape Dept., Hamilton Place

S. G. HARRIS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

The Elm City Nursery Co., New Haven, Connecticut

SPECIMEN TREES SHRUBS EVERGREENS VINES

For IMMEDIATE EFFECTS

Also a splendid stock of the usual sizes of Ornamental and Fruit Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs, Vines, Herbaceous Plants, Lilies, Roses, Etc. **Send for our Special Price List also General Catalog, before placing your spring orders.**

THE ELM CITY NURSERY CO.

NEW HAVEN CONNECTICUT

Prices consistent with the best grade of stock



Security Convenience Privacy

THE SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
OF THE
NATIONAL PARK BANK
214 BROADWAY

Offer Exceptional Facilities for the Safe-Keeping of Securities. Boxes of all Sizes and Prices.

Large, light and airy rooms for the use and convenience of customers. ENTRANCE ONLY THROUGH BANK.

If afflicted with SORE EYES use Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

DIVIDENDS

NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY

New York, February 3d, 1909.

The Board of Directors of the NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable February 15th, 1909.

The transfer books will close at 12 o'clock noon February 6th, 1909, and will reopen at 10 A. M. February 16th, 1909.

CHARLES L. CORNELL, Treasurer.

NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY

New York, February 3d, 1909.

The Board of Directors of the NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the COMMON STOCK of the Company, payable March 20th, 1909.

The transfer books will close at 12 o'clock Noon March 13th, 1909, and will reopen at 10 A. M., March 22d, 1909.

CHARLES L. CORNELL, Treasurer.

PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY

New York, February 3d, 1909.

The Board of Directors of PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable February 15th, 1909.

The Transfer Books will close at 12 o'clock Noon February 6th, 1909, and will reopen at 10 A. M., February 16th, 1909.

CHARLES L. CORNELL, Treasurer.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY

25 Broad Street, New York, February 1st, 1909.

A dividend of one per cent. (1%) has been declared on the common stock of this company, payable March 1st, 1909, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., February 23d, 1909.

JAMES L. MORGAN, Treasurer.

THE BEST INVESTMENT

IS LOANS UPON FARMS, COMBINING

1. **A liberal rate of interest.**
2. **Ample security.**
3. **Increasing security from the fact that the supply of agricultural land is not equal to the demand.**

For 33 years we have sold such loans and no buyer has waited a day for payment of principal or interest.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY
MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT
ASSETS OVER - - - - $6,000,000

Most Profitable Business on Earth

ESTABLISH DENATURED ALCOHOL DISTILLERIES for Heat, Light and Power purposes from Natural Gas, Sawdust, Wood Pulp and Vegetable waste matter. We are ready to negotiate with commercial association or individuals. The market awaits the product. No speculative features. Unquestionable references.

THE CONTINENTAL NATURAL GAS ALCOHOL CO.
Wheeling, W. Va.

Safeguarding Your Estate

The Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co. offers what no individual can, in directing Estates and Trust Funds.

SECURITY—It gives bonds, secured by the capital, surplus, undivided profits, and stockholders' liability—a guarantee of $4,500,000.

PERMANENCE—The individual trustee may be incapacitated. This company will always fulfil its duties; its charter is perpetual.

JUDGMENT—The efficiency of this company depends on no one man. All of the executive board act together.

ACCESSIBILITY—The individual trustee may be ill or out of town. This company is accessible every business day.

COMPENSATION—The charges are no more than those customarily made by individuals, and are annually confirmed by the Probate Court.

A booklet describing this safeguarded trusteeship for your asking.

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT & TRUST CO.
87 MILK STREET, BOSTON

T. W. STEPHENS & CO.
BANKERS
Investment Bonds
2 Wall Street, New York

W. N. COLER & CO.
BANKERS
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
59 Cedar St., New York
INVESTMENTS

FIFTY years' experience in lending on farm lands in the "Corn Belt" of Illinois, without any loss, warrants the statement that such LOANS are safe and desirable.

WRITE FOR LIST OF MORTGAGES FOR SALE

A. G. DANFORTH & CO., Bankers
Washington, Ill. (Established 1858)

Established 1885
C. H. VAN BUREN & CO.
STOCKS, BONDS, INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Telephone, 665 Rector. 6 WALL STREET, New York.
BRANCH OFFICES:
415 Broadway. 24 E. Forty-second Street.
A general Banking and Brokerage Business transacted. Interest allowed on deposits. Accounts subject to check on demand. Correspondence invited. Market letters mailed free on request.

Virginia Farms and Homes
FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS.
R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

State Mutual Life Assurance Co.

OF WORCESTER, MASS.

SIXTY-THIRD ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT, JANUARY 1, 1909

RECEIPTS IN 1908

Premiums	$4,687,184.20
Interest	1,295,658.58
Rents	116,072.19
Dividends left to accumulate	190,681.15
Supplemental contracts	26,128.84
Policies of reinsurance surrendered	12,533.13
	$6,328,258.09

DISBURSEMENTS IN 1908

Death claims with additions	$1,384,339.47	
Endowments with additions	579,016.84	
Dividends	775,143.61	
Policies surrendered with additions	814,064.17	
Payments on annuities, etc.	9,945.89	
Total paid policyholders.	$3,562,509.98	
Insurance Dept. taxes, licenses and fees to different States	84,473.03	
Taxes, repairs and expenses on real estate	61,084.66	
Commissions and agency expenses	444,210.91	
Inspection of risks and Medical Examiners' fees	21,929.30	
Premiums on Bonds purchased	24,381.80	
All other expenses, including salaries, rents, supplies, postage, etc.	176,550.11	
Charges to Profit and Loss Account	13,863.75	
Supplemental contracts	25,838.11	
	$852,331.67	$4,414,841.65
Excess of income over disbursements		$1,913,416.44

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1909

Bonds and stocks owned	$20,878,225.00	
Loans on mortgages and real estate	4,904,258.84	
Loans on policies	3,566,097.00	
Loans on collateral	29,465.00	
Loans on personal security	14,434.77	
Real estate owned	1,683,650.00	
Cash on hand and on deposit in banks	433,273.18	
Defer'd prem. notes on pols. $71,574.00		
In force, less 20 percent. 14,314.80	57,259.20	
		$31,566,662.99
Other Assets		
Interest and rents accrued and due		$403,810.47
Uncoll'd prem. on pols. in force	$322,090.01	
Deferred prems. on pols. in force	411,288.51	
	$733,378.52	
Deduct loading (23.5 per cent.)	172,343.95	561,034.57
Market value stocks and bonds over book value		3,533.00
Due from other Companies on pols. of reinsurance		5,000.00
Gross assets		$32,540,041.03

LIABILITIES.

Reserve Massachusetts standard	$29,103,587.00	
Death claims reported and in process of adjustment	151,320.00	
Claims on supp'l contracts not yet due	133,622.00	
Special reserve for deferred dividends	165,481.00	
Dividends contingent upon payment of outstanding and deferred premiums	79,923.66	
Dividends left to accumulate	172,932.03	
Dividends apportioned for 1909	104,913.68	
Premiums paid in advance	61,002.00	
Extra reserve on annuities	15,133.00	
State, County and Municipal taxes due and accrued	77,500.00	
	$30,065,414.37	
Deduct net value reinsured risks	221,472.00	
Total liabilities		$29,843,942.37
Surplus Massachusetts standard		$2,696,098.66

INSURANCE ACCOUNT

Insurance in force Dec. 31, 1907	$123,257,444
New Insurance issued in 1908, including restorations and additions	11,270,804
Insurance terminated	9,794,233
Insurance in force Dec. 31, 1908	124,734,015

INCREASE IN 1908 OVER 1907

In Premium Receipts	$158,422.57
" Total Receipts	404,389.66
" Amount Paid Policy Holders	577,141.20
" Outstanding Insurance	1,476,541.00
" Assets	2,694,317.95
" Surplus	1,136,737.54

A. G. BULLOCK, President

BURTON H. WRIGHT, Secretary

NEW YORK OFFICE, 220 BROADWAY, C. W. ANDERSON & SON, GENERAL AGENTS.

THE Fidelity Mutual Life

INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

L. G. FOUSE, President

Thirtieth Annual Statement

ASSETS.

Real estate	$1,386,300 00
First mortgages on real estate	2,979,784 06
Loans on collateral	178,281 50
Loans on policies	5,001,197 39
Bonds and stocks (market values December 31st, 1908)	6,412,017 30
Cash in banks and in office	246,331 84
Premiums in course of collection	627,869 42
Interest and rents due and accrued	232,569 92
	$17,064,351 43

LIABILITIES.

Reserve for reinsurance	$15,265,446 92
Reserve for outstanding losses	128,811 75
Reserve for deferred dividends	397,848 55
Dividends payable in 1909	100,815 98
Premiums and interest prepaid	81,329 29
Accrued taxes and all other liabilities	86,442 02
Net surplus	1,003,656 92
	$17,064,351 43

Income for year to January 1st, 1909	$5,428,083 92
Disbursements for losses and expense of management	3,169,822 88
Gain, or addition to assets	$2,258,261 04
Insurance in force January 1st, 1909, 58,950 policies, representing	$120,992,663 00
Total losses and payments to members in thirty years	18,481,011 57

SCOTTISH UNION & NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT JANUARY 1, 1909

ASSETS.

Real Estate	$90,706.42
First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate	429,812.50
United States, State, Municipal and Railroad Bonds and Stocks	3,909,707.06
Interest Due and Accrued	63,548.47
Premiums in course of Collection	426,142.12
Cash on hand and in Bank	168,675.52
All other assets	25,705.20
	$5,114,297.29

LIABILITIES.

Reserve for Unpaid Losses	$156,360.42
Reserve for Unearned Premiums	1,901,041.84
Taxes Due and Accrued	32,835.81
Commissions Due	60,090.34
All other Liabilities	115,107.85
Total Liabilities	$2,265,436.26
NET SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS	$2,848,861.03
	$5,114,297.29

J. G. HILLIARD, Resident Manager

METROPOLITAN DEPARTMENT

41-43 Pine St. New York

The Manhattan Life

OF NEW YORK

HAS an established record for progressiveness, liberality and clearness of its policy contracts. It was the first company to introduce (March 8th, 1864) the

INCONTESTABLE FEATURE

THE POLICY CONTRACT GUARANTEES

Loans at 5%
Paid-up Values
Extended Insurance

Provision is also made for both

Insurance Protection and Investment . . .

Sample Policies and Rates will be given on Application to the Home Office.

Good General Agency Contracts

Can be secured from

National Life Insurance Company

Montpelier, Vt.

For 34 Years our First Mortgages have paid to our Customers 6% NET every 6 months. Loans of $200. and up, always on hand. WRITE TODAY.

PERKINS & CO. FINANCIAL BROKERS Lawrence, Kansas.

Also $25. Certificates of Deposit

1849 **LARGEST FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY** 1909
Chartered by the State of Massachusetts
Incorporated 1849 *Charter Perpetual*

SPRINGFIELD

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

CASH CAPITAL $2,000,000.00

Annual Statement, January 1, 1909

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in Banks and Cash Items	$640,653 74
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	876,415 93
Accrued Interest	47,457 29
Real Estate Unincumbered	300,000 00
Loans on Mortgage (first lien)	935,620 00
Loans on Collateral Security	6,000 00
Bank Stocks	1,090,170 00
Railroad Stocks	2,453,822 00
Miscellaneous Stocks	687,650 00
Railroad Bonds	876,995 00
State, County and Municipal Bonds	402,150 00
Miscellaneous Bonds	203,000 00
TOTAL ASSETS	**$8,519,933 96**

LIABILITIES.

CAPITAL STOCK	**$2,000,000 00**
Reserve for Reinsurance	**4,032,019 86**
Reserve for all Unpaid Losses	**313,427 59**
Reserve for all other Liabilities	**270,585 88**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**$6,616,033 33**
NET SURPLUS	**$1,903,900 63**
SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS	**3,903,900 63**
LOSSES PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION	**44,240,365 52**

A. W. DAMON, President. W. J. MACKAY, Sec'y.
CHAS. E. GALACAR, Vice-President. F. H. WILLIAMS, Treas.

Western Department, Chicago, Illinois
A. J. HARDING, Manager.
A. F. DEAN, Ass't Manager. W. A. BLODGETT, 2d Ass't Manager.

Pacific Coast Department, San Francisco, Cal.
GEO. W. DORNIN, Manager. JOHN C. DORNIN, Ass't Manager.

Agencies in all Prominent Localities throughout the United States and Canada

New York City Agent
CHARLES G. SMITH, GERMAN-AMERICAN INS. CO.

59th ANNUAL STATEMENT of the

Ætna Life Insurance Company

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

MORGAN G. BULKELEY, *President*

Life, Accident, Health and Liability Insurance

JANUARY 1, 1909

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Real estate acquired by foreclosure	$115,132 63	Reserve on life, endowment and term policies, by the 3½ per cent. standard	$77,459,809 00
Office building	500,000 00	Special reserve, not included above	976,848 00
Cash on hand and in banks	6,223,961 87	Premiums paid in advance, and other liabilities	245,489 11
Stocks and bonds	29,660,086 58	Unearned interest on policy loans	191,729 97
Mortgages secured by real estate	43,253,713 09	Accrued taxes	450,271 74
Loans on collateral	1,316,770 65	Surplus reserved for special class of policies and dividends to policy-holders payable on demand	974,843 72
Loans secured by policies of this company	7,297,692 63	Losses and claims awaiting proof, and not yet due	731,703 19
Interest due and accrued December 31, 1908	1,722,045 20	Unearned premiums on accident, health and liability insurance	1,905,128 93
Premiums in course of collection and deferred premiums	1,324,914 38	Reserve for liability claims	1,419,600 00
Market value of securities over cost, less assets not admitted	710,307 67	Surplus to policy-holders	7,769,201 04
Total assets	$92,124,624 70	Total liabilities	$92,124,624 70

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Premiums	$15,452,927 83	Payments to policy-holders	$10,609,685 61
Interest, rents, etc.	3,826,712 57	Taxes	457,925 09
		All other disbursements	4,186,569 85
Total receipts in 1908	$19,279,640 40	Total disbursements in 1908	$15,254,180 55

GAINS DURING 1908

Increase in Premium Income	$ 264,369 93	Increase in Assets	$ 5,719,151 81
Increase in Total Income	516,870 96	Increase in Life Insurance in Force	8,637,653 00
Increase in Surplus	2,182,192 66	Increase in Accident Insurance in Force	18,981,616 00

Total paid policyholders since organization in 1850 - $183,103,318.94

STATE MUTUAL

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

OF WORCESTER, MASS.

A. G. BULLOCK, - President

January 1, 1909

ASSETS	$32,540,041.03
LIABILITIES	29,843,942.37
SURPLUS (Massachusetts Standard)	$2,696,098.66

Cash surrender values stated in every policy, and guaranteed by the Massachusetts Non-Forfeiture law.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 220 BROADWAY

C. W. ANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agents

1850 1909

THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK
ISSUES GUARANTEED CONTRACTS

JOHN P. MUNN, M. D., - President

FINANCE COMMITTEE:

JAMES R. PLUM.....Leather
CLARENCE H. KELSEY.....Prest. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
WILLIAM H. PORTER.....Prest. Chem. Nat. Bank

Good men, whether experienced in life insurance or not, may make direct contracts with this Company, for a limited territory if desired, and secure for themselves, in addition to first year's commission, a renewal interest insuring an income for the future. Address the Company at its

Home Office, 277 Broadway, New York City

Monthly Income Policy

At age 30 pay $13.65 A MONTH, and your family will receive after your death $50.00 A MONTH for 20 years, making $12,000 in all

ISSUED BY

The Connecticut General Life Insurance Company

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

Tel. 4424 Cortlandt N. Y. City Agency, 220 Broadway Send for Sample

1851 1909

Fifty-Eighth Annual Statement

OF THE

PHOENIX MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD, CONN,

January 1, 1909

JOHN M. HOLCOMBE, President

RECEIPTS

Premiums (less Re-Insurance)	$4,200,580.45
Interest and Rents	1,211,672.88
Other Income	60,343.22
Total	**$5,472,596.55**

ASSETS

First Mortgages on Real Estate	$15,035,407.00
Home Office Property	265,000.00
Other Real Estate	243,406.03
Stocks and Bonds	6,386,859.72
Prem. Notes and Loans on Policies	2,794,844.61
Cash in Company's Office	614.26
Cash in Banks at Interest	548,122.67
Interest accrued and due	349,970.36
Net Deferred and Outstanding Prems.	324,151.57
Total	**$25,948,376.22**

DISBURSEMENTS

Claims by Death	$1,242,571.17
Matured Endowments	270,149.35
Dividends to Policyholders	482,081.37
Surrendered and Ceased Policies	503,994.50
Annuities and Supplementary Contracts	17,489.99
Total	**$2,516,286.38**
Taxes and Insurance Dept. Fees	$114,632.71
Commissions and Compensation to Agents, and Medical Examiners' Fees	562,486.04
All other expenditures, including Salaries, Printing, Advertising, Postage and Investment Expenses	231,345.83
Excess of Income over Disbursements	**2,047,845.59**
Total	**$5,472,596.55**

PRESENT LIABILITIES AND RESERVES FOR FUTURE CONTINGENCIES

Reserve on outstanding Insurance of $108,927,188.00		
Reserve—	$64,620,999 at 3%	
	4,764,275 at 3½%	
	39,541,914 at 4%	
Actual Mortality 69% of expected or table rate		$24,085,273.00
Actual interest rec'd 5% on reserve		
Outstanding Claims		2,690.00
Instalment Liability		22,275.00
Reserve for notified claims, surrender values ceased policies, cost of collection, and premiums and interest paid in advance and taxes and medical fees accrued		244,310.00
Reserve for dividends on outstanding premiums, cash dividends accumulated, and dividends set aside for 1909 and subsequent years		427,367.00
Total Liabilities and Reserves ascertained, computed and accrued		**$24,781,915.00**
Excess of Assets over all Liabilities		**$1,166,461.22**
Estimated dividends in addition to those included above, payable to policyholders in 1909, contingent on payment of premiums		330,389.00
Additional margin for contingencies		836,072.22
		$1,166,461.22

Earnings and gains for the current year will be apportioned in 1910.

Policies issued and paid for in 1908, number 6,315 Insuring $14,577,034.
Number of Policies in force, 59,770. Increase for year, 2,146.
Insurance in force, $108,927,188. Increase for year, $5,846,470.

Increase in Assets, $2,057,555.24 **Increase in Income, $390,473.56**

GROWTH IN TEN YEARS

Year	Premium Income	Assets	Insurance in Force
1898	**$1,920,260**	**$11,660,132**	**$ 51,170,782**
1908	**4,200,580**	**25,948,376**	**108,927,188**

STATEMENT

Phenix Insurance Company

OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

JANUARY 1ST, 1909

Capital, - - - - - - -	$1,500,000.00
Reserved for all other Liabilities, - -	$6,975,489.91
Net Surplus, - - - - - -	$1,090,453.31
Assets, - - - - - - - -	$9,565,943.22

INSURE IN THE COMPANY OF CERTAIN ABILITY TO MEET HEAVY CONFLAGRATION LOSSES AT ANY TIME IN NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, ETC.

A **CONTINENTAL** POLICY COSTS NO MORE THAN THAT OF THE HUNDREDS OF COMPANIES WITH LIMITED RESOURCES, WHICH PROPERTY OWNERS UNTHINKINGLY ACCEPT.

SEND YOUR STATE INSURANCE DEP'T A LIST OF YOUR INSURANCE AND ASK THEM TO TELL YOU THE NET SURPLUS OF EACH COMPANY.

CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Principal Office
46 Cedar Street, New York

Western Department
280 La Salle Street, Chicago.

Libby's



Natural Flavor
Food Products



Family Favorites

Libby's Olives Selected from the choicest hand-picked fruit, firm, delicious, meaty and mammoth.

Libby's Tomato Catsup The ideal condiment which is fast becoming America's Family Favorite. Perfect tomatoes, pure spices, granulated sugar and the skill of Libby's chefs give it that home-made taste and true tomato flavor so essential to permanent "family favor."



Libby's Mixed Pickles are carefully selected, skillfully prepared and pleasantly spiced. They retain all the natural crispness and flavor of the fresh vegetables.

Libby's Preserved Strawberries recall the delights of strawberry time. Whole luscious berries the flavor of which really has been improved by Libby's modern methods of preparation. Try them alone or with ice cream desserts.



The exacting methods used in Libby's White Enameled kitchens bring to your table other good things like:—

Ox Tongue	Deviled Ham
Boneless Chicken	Salad Dressing
Mince Meat	Corned Beef
Apple Butter	Condensed Milk



Libby's Food Products comply with all State and National Food Laws. Guaranty Serial No. 288.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

A Cream of Tartar Powder free from alum or phosphatic acid

MAKES HOME BAKING EASY

$500,000,000.00 IN BONDS

were written during 1908 by this Company, an INCREASE OVER 1907 OF $100,000,000.00!

The operations of a Surety Company transacting a large volume of business throughout the Nation is THE TRUE PULSE OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

Our 1908 increase, and the 1909 increase THUS FAR, is convincing evidence that business conditions are generally and greatly improved.

Capital, $500,000.00
Surplus, $968,000.00

NATIONAL SURETY CO.

115 BROADWAY



"Used while you sleep."

for Whooping Cough, Croup, Sore Throat, Coughs, Bronchitis, Colds, Diphtheria, Catarrh.

Vaporized Cresolene stops the paroxysms of Whooping Cough. Ever dreaded Croup cannot exist where Cresolene is used.

It acts directly on the nose and throat, making breathing easy in the case of colds; soothes the sore throat and stops the cough.

Cresolene is a powerful germicide, acting both as a curative and preventive in contagious diseases.

It is a boon to sufferers from Asthma.

Cresolene's best recommendation is its 30 years of successful use.

For Sale By All Druggists

Send Postal for Descriptive Booklet

Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets, for the irritated throat, of your druggist or from us, 10c. in stamps.

THE VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 180 Fulton St., New York

Leeming-Miles Building, Montreal, Canada.

MENNEN'S

BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER



"Baby's Best Friend"

and Mamma's greatest comfort. **Mennen's** relieves and prevents **Chapped Hands and Chafing.**

For your protection the **genuine** is put up in **non-refillable** boxes—the **"Box that Lox,"** with **Mennen's** face on top. Sold everywhere or by mail 25 cents—*Sample free.*

Try Mennen's Violet (Borated) Talcum Toilet Powder—It has the scent of Fresh-cut Parma Violets. *Sample free.*

GERHARD MENNEN CO., Newark, N. J.

Mennen's Sen Yang Toilet Powder, Oriental Odor
Mennen's Borated Skin Soap (blue wrapper) } *No Samples*

Specially prepared for the nursery. **Sold only at Stores.**